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was organized in December, 1881, with a capital of
\$1,050, which has more than doubled.

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Rebate to Stockholders, 1st Quarter5 per cent.
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PRICE & GRIM,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
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GROCERIES *&* QUEENSWARE.

❖ Will Buy and Sell all Kinds of Country Produce. ❖

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EXCELSIOR NURSERY,

A. A. CHENEY, PROPRIETOR.

A full line of Nursery Stock constantly on hand, comprising all kinds of—

FRUIT TREES, EVERGREENS,
Small Fruits and Shrubbery.

All home-grown stock, and warranted true to name. Satisfaction guaranteed, and prices reasonable.

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THE BELLEVILLE TELESCOPE.

(The Official Paper of Republic County.)

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Circulation, 850.

J. C. HUMPHREY, Publisher and Proprietor.

The Oldest Paper in Republic County,
and has the largest circulation, consequently the
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160-acre Farm for \$1,600; partially improved.

160-acre Farm for \$2,600; living water, timber, etc.

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SCANDIA, KANSAS.

A HISTORY

—OF—

Republic County,

KANSAS,

EMBRACING A FULL AND COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF ALL THE
LEADING EVENTS IN ITS HISTORY, FROM ITS

FIRST SETTLEMENT DOWN TO JUNE 1st, 1883.

ALSO, THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTY,
INCLUDING SOIL, CLIMATE, TIMBER, STREAMS, WATER POWER, COAL,
SALT, ETC., ETC.

STATISTICS,

SHOWING INCREASE IN WEALTH AND POPULATION, RAILROADS,
CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, NEWSPAPERS, SECRET SOCIETIES, ETC.

A FULL LIST OF THE EX-SOLDIERS OF THE COUNTY,
GIVING RANK, COMPANY, REGIMENT, STATE, AND BRANCH OF THE
SERVICE TO WHICH THEY BELONGED.

AND OTHER VALUABLE INFORMATION NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.

BY I. O. SAVAGE.

TOPEKA, KANSAS:
DAILY CAPITAL PRINTING HOUSE, PRINTERS,
1883.

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1823

PREFACE.

A single county, in the great State of Kansas, occupies but an insignificant place on the map of the world; and its people and its story are comparatively unknown. Yet the grand river of national history is formed by the union of many rills of traditions and record, flowing from a thousand counties and States all over the land. The tracing of one of these rills to its source is the province of the present little volume. It is the aim of this work to collect and preserve some of the facts of the early settlement, subsequent growth and development of one of the leading counties of a young, yet great and glorious State. The families who were early on the ground, and whose members have contributed to make the county what it is, are worthy of remembrance; and their difficulties and sorrows, labors and patriotism, should not be allowed to fall into oblivion. By a knowledge of these, the present generation will be instructed, and the future will be guided. All history, if properly written, is profitable; and there is not a country, or a city, or a hamlet, on the globe, whose history might not be more or less valuable to posterity. We trust this little volume will be the means of preserving from the *empire of decay*, a host of incidents, of recollections and of anecdotes, relating to the land of pioneers and first settlers of the county, which, in the estimation of the historian and student of history, are of priceless value, but which otherwise would soon fade from the memories of the living.

Still, a perfect and complete history of any county is one of the impossibilities, and this work may be incomplete in many particulars. Nor, indeed, is it possible for it to be otherwise, as it is not permitted any man to attain perfection. Its regions lie beyond our reach. Owing to the size of the work, many events, persons and institutions worthy of an extended notice, are, by the exigencies of the case, but briefly alluded to, and many others rejected entirely. In addition to the work originally contemplated, we have added a patriotic record of each ex-soldier now a resident of the county, who served in the war of 1812, war with Mexico, Indian wars, and the war of the rebellion; and we call upon all such to assist us in disseminating this work. In collecting the facts here presented, we have drawn largely from our own observations, but are much indebted and hereby acknowledge our obligations, to many of the hardy pioneers and first settlers of the county, for early incidents, recollections, and other valuable information which could be obtained in no other manner.

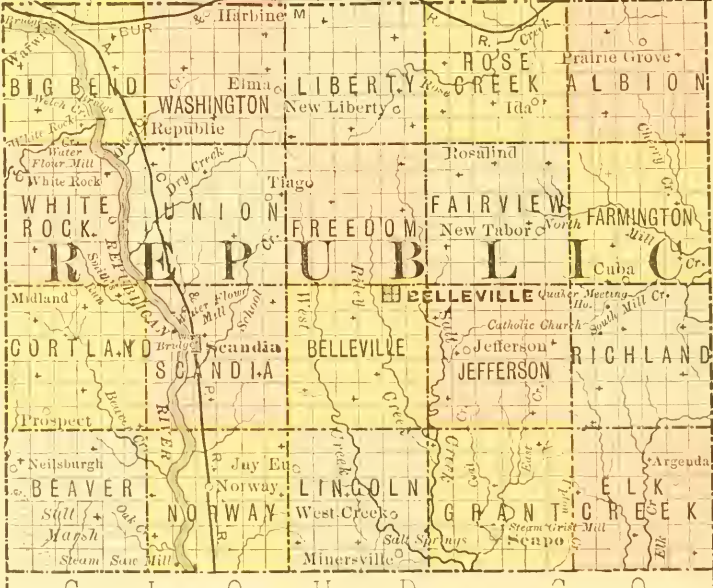
I. O. S.

N E B R A S K A

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W A S H I N G T O N C O



+ School Houses Rand, McNally & Co., Eng'r's, Chicago

INTRODUCTORY HISTORY.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS — LOUISIANA PURCHASE — KANSAS AND NEBRASKA BILL — BORDER-RUFFIAN WAR — TOPEKA AND WYANDOTTE CONSTITUTIONS — ADMISSION OF KANSAS AS A FREE STATE.

The Spaniards were the first white people who made explorations here. As early as 1540, Coronado, a Spaniard, commanded an expedition which marched from Mexico northward, in search of gold, silver, and precious stones, explored the region of the Colorado, examined the country now known as New Mexico, and penetrated as far east as Kansas, which he named Quivira, and northward to the 40th degree of latitude, the northern boundary of the State. Finding no gold, which seems to have been the leading object of the expedition, he returned to Mexico, leaving Kansas early in the year 1542. On his return to Mexico, he reported that the regions through which he passed were not fit to be colonized. This expedition made the first explorations in Kansas of which we have any record. Forty years later, the Spaniards, after conquering the natives, colonized New Mexico. In April, 1682, La Salle, a French discoverer, took formal possession of the mouth of the Mississippi River, for the King of France; and the country on the banks of the river received the name of Louisiana, in honor of King Louis XIV., then at the height of his power. Louisiana was understood to embrace all the country drained by the waters emptying either directly or indirectly into the Mississippi River. This made Kansas a possession of France.

November 3, 1762, France cedes Louisiana to Spain. This cession made Kansas Spanish. In 1769, the Spanish troops took possession of Louisiana, and the dominion of Spain begins, and continues until 1802, when, almost without consideration, she, by secret treaty, retrocedes Louisiana to France, and Kansas again becomes French territory. April 30, 1803, a treaty was concluded between the United States and the French Republic, by which France concedes Louisiana to the United States. The treaty was negotiated, on the part of France, by Barbe-Marbois, the French minister, and by Robert R. Livingstone and James Monroe on the part of the United States, and Kansas becomes the property of Uncle Sam. The above, briefly stated, is the chain of title. By this, the United States acquired 1,160,577 square miles of territory, or 742,769,280 acres of land. The purchase price was fifteen millions of dollars, or a fraction over two cents per acre.

This purchase was made during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, and was approved by the entire nation as an act of the greatest importance, as it doubled the area of the United States, and placed the whole valley of the Mississippi within the territory of the Republic. Congress at once divided this great region into two territories, the territory of Orleans, corresponding to the present State of Louisiana, and the District of Louisiana, comprising the remainder of the purchase. On the 22d of May, 1854, the House passed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, providing for the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. The Senate passed the same bill on the 24th, and it was signed by President Pierce on the 30th. The passage of this act opened the door to a bloody and bitter conflict in Kansas between slavery and free labor, which continued with almost unabated fury until the admission of Kansas into the Union as a free State. On the 29th of June, 1854, Andrew H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, was appointed by President Pierce Governor of Kansas; and November 29 of the same year, an election was held for choosing a delegate to Congress, which resulted in the election of J. W. Whitfield, the pro-slavery candidate, he receiving 2,258 votes, to 574 votes for Free-State candidates. Whitfield took his seat, and held it until March 3, 1855, the close of the 33d Congress. Was re-elected October 1, 1855, receiving 2,721 votes, the Free-State men not voting. The first election for members of the Territorial Legislature was held by districts, March 30, 1855, thirteen members of the Council, and twenty-six members of the House, resulting in the choice of the pro-slavery candidates by large majorities. This Legislature convened, by order of the Governor, at Pawnee, near Ft. Riley, nearly one hundred miles from the border, and supposed to be far enough away to be free from intimidation by the Missourians. Pawnee was a retired and quiet place; and the members, no doubt, frequently called to mind that passage of Scripture which reads something like this, "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but this Kansas Legislature has not a peg to hang its hat on." The executive office was also established at Pawnee. On the 6th of July, both branches of the Legislature passed, over the Governor's veto, an act removing the seat of government from Pawnee to the Shawnee Manual Labor School, in Johnson county, near the Missouri border. August 8th, the Legislature, in joint session, voted to establish the permanent seat of government at LeCompton. Upon re-assembling at Shawnee, the Legislature proceeded to adopt the laws of Missouri as the laws of Kansas, and to frame a series of laws designedly cruel and oppressive to the Free-State men. Nearly all

the acts of this Legislature took effect as soon as passed. They made a volume of 1058 pages, and were commonly called the "Bogus Laws." Under these laws, none but pro-slavery men could hold office; and every officer, whether elected or appointed, was compelled to take an oath to support the Fugitive Slave Law. This was also the oath administered to every attorney admitted to practice in the courts. Under these laws, any person found with a *New York Tribune* in his pocket, was deemed guilty of felony, the punishment being imprisonment at hard labor for two years. These laws were vetoed by Governor Reeder, but passed by a nearly unanimous vote over his head. Governor Reeder being odious to the pro-slavery party, and to the administration at Washington, was removed August 16, and Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, appointed in his stead. In the meantime, the Free-Soil settlers had increased so rapidly that they outnumbered the pro-slavery settlers. They now felt themselves strong enough to resist the outrages of the Missourians, and accordingly, on the 5th of September, 1855, held a convention at Big Springs, formally organized the Free-State party, adopted a platform, in which they distinctly and emphatically repudiated the government that had been forced upon them by men who were not residents of the Territory. They announced their intention not to take part in the election of a delegate to Congress, which the territorial authorities had ordered to be held on the first of October, and called upon the actual residents of the territory to send delegates to a convention to be held at Topeka on the 19th of September. This convention ordered an election to be held for the purpose of choosing a delegate to Congress. On the 23d of October, the convention adopted a Free-State constitution, known as the Topeka constitution. An election for State officers, under this constitution, was held January 15, 1856, and Charles Robinson was chosen Governor, receiving 1,296 votes, the pro-slavery party not voting. The struggle for the possession of the Territory now passed out of politics. The outrages of the pro-slavery men had forced the Free-State men into an attitude of direct and uncompromising resistance; and after the action of the latter at Topeka, the struggle, which had hitherto been comparatively bloodless, changed its character, and became an open and sanguinary war between the two parties, in which the pro-slavery men were the aggressors. Bands of men, armed, and regularly organized into companies and regiments, came into the Territory from South Carolina, Georgia, and the extreme southern States, with the avowed design of making Kansas a slave-holding State at all hazards.

May 26th, 1856, under the pretext of aiding the United States

Marshal to serve certain processes upon the citizens of Lawrence, they captured and sacked that town, burned several houses, killed several of its citizens, and inflicted a property loss upon it amounting to \$150,000. From this time, the war went on in a series of desultory but bloody encounters, in nearly all of which John Brown took an active and prominent part, some of which assumed the proportions of battles. The Free-State Legislature met at Topeka, March 4th, received the message of Governor Robinson, appointed three commissioners to prepare a code of laws, elected James H. Lane and Andrew H. Reeder United States Senators, prepared a memorial to Congress, asking admission into the Union under the Topeka constitution, and adjourned to meet July 4th, having been in session four days. This memorial was presented to Congress by Lewis Cass, of Michigan, in the Senate, and by Representative Mace, of Indiana, in the House. July 3d, the House passed Grow's bill for the admission of Kansas under the Topeka constitution, but the Senate, being pro-slavery, refused to concur. The Free-State Legislature met at Topeka, July 4th, pursuant to adjournment. Col. Sumner, of the First Cavalry, appears in the House, and then in the Senate, and orders each body to disperse. He was acting under orders from Acting-Governor Woodson and President Pierce. The Legislature obeys the order. Gov. Shannon received notice of his removal August 21st, and Acting-Governor Woodson calls out the militia, and declares the Territory in a state of open insurrection and rebellion. This was the darkest day during the whole struggle for the Free-State men, and large numbers of them left Kansas.

January 6th, 1857, the Free-State Legislature again met at Topeka. Gov. Robinson and Lieut. Gov. Roberts are absent, and there is no quorum. Re-assembled on the 8th with quorum present, organize, and appoint a committee to again memorialize Congress to admit Kansas under the Topeka constitution. After adjournment, a dozen or more of the members were arrested by a United States Marshal, and sent as prisoners to Tecumseh. Met again on the 8th without presiding officers and without quorum, the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House being prisoners at Tecumseh. It appears to have been the tactics of the pro-slavery party, backed by the administration at Washington, to arrest a sufficient number of members to break a quorum, and thus prevent legislation. Late in July, John W. Geary was appointed Governor in place of Wilson Shannon, removed. The second session of the Territorial Legislature met at Lecompton, January 12th, 1857, to enact more "bogus laws." The

Free-State men had no part in the election of this House, and the whole Legislature remained pro-slavery. All bills vetoed by Gov. Geary were promptly passed over his head, in accordance with a secret agreement at the commencement of the session. Gov. Geary exerted himself honestly to restore peace, freedom of speech and of the press, and asked the repeal of many of the bogus laws. But, finding himself powerless, and fearing assassination from the pro-slavery party, he secretly left Kansas, March 10th, as Gov. Reeder had done before him.

President Buchanan appointed as successor to Gov. Reeder, Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, a man of eminence and ability, who sincerely desired to effect a settlement of the quarrel, and who succeeded in inducing the Free-State party to vote, at the coming election, for members of the Territorial Legislature, and a delegate to Congress, assuring the people that the election should be fair and free. The election was held October 5th, 1857, which resulted in the election of a large majority of Free-State men to the Legislature, and of M. J. Parrott, Free-State candidate, for delegate to Congress, by a majority of over 4,000. This was the first free and fair election held in the Territory. Gov. Walker resigned December 17th, and James W. Denver was appointed in his stead. Denver acted as Governor until October, 1858, when he in turn resigned, and Samuel Medary, of Ohio, was appointed November 19th, 1858, and who continued in office until January, 1861, and was the Democratic candidate for Governor, under the Wyandotte constitution, against Charles Robinson, December 6th, 1859, but was defeated by over 2,500 votes.

In January, 1859, the civil strife having partially subsided in the Territory, and the Free-State men having a majority in the Legislature, a convention was summoned at Wyandotte. It met in July, and adopted a Free-State constitution, which was submitted to the people October 4th, and ratified by a majority of 5,000. The Wyandotte constitution was then laid before Congress, and a bill admitting Kansas into the Union passed the House early in 1860. The Senate, however, failed to act upon the bill. At the next session, the measure was revived; and on the 29th of January, 1861, the opposition of the South having ceased by reason of the withdrawal of a large number of the southern Representatives and Senators from Congress, Kansas was admitted into the Union as a free State, adopting as her motto: "Ad astra per aspera"—To the stars through difficulties.

CHAPTER I.

THE OLD FLAG—INDIAN MASSACRE NEAR THE PRESENT SITE OF REPUBLIC CITY, IN 1857.

On the 15th day of July, 1806, Zebulon M. Pike, a young army officer, left Belle Fontaine, a small town near the mouth of the Missouri river, to make explorations in Kansas. He had with him a party of Osage Indians who had been redeemed from captivity among the Pottawatomies. These he was to take back to their friends on the headwaters of the Osage river, on the border of what is now Kansas, and then push on to the seat of government of the Pawnee Republic, located somewhere on the Republican river. He reached the Pawnee village September 25th, and found the Spanish flag floating from a pole in front of the head chief's lodge, a large party of Spanish troops having passed this way but a short time previous. Pike, although having but twenty men under his command, ordered the Spanish flag hauled down, and the American flag run up, which order was obeyed. This village, according to the map of the route of Pike's travels, his description of the river at this point and the country adjacent, was on the present site of the city of Scandia, Republic county; and so the dear old flag which so proudly floats from the flagstaff to-day* first floated to the breeze in Republic county on the 25th day of September, 1806. I give this as traditional only, but from the best information that can be gathered. I assume that we are reasonably safe in believing it to be true.

We are indebted to A. B. Whiting, formerly of Clay county, but now living in Topeka, for the following account of an Indian massacre committed in Republic county, near the present town site of Republic City, in the year 1857:—

The overland emigration to California and Oregon in 1857 was immense. During May and June in that year, the trails leading westward across Kansas were crowded with the trains and herds of the emigrants. So heavy was the travel on the old Mormon trail leading northwest from Fort Riley, that for many days it moved in three or four parallel columns. This rush of stock led some few trains to try the new route, barely marked by a government train in 1855, up the

*Portions of this history were delivered as an address at Belleville, July 4th, 1882, to the people there assembled to celebrate the day.

Republican valley, but soon to be opened and bridged between Forts Riley and Kearney, as the chance for grass was much better by this route.

A party of twenty-five, men, women and children, from Arkansas, with eight wagons, four hundred head of stock, and some few saddle horses, took this route; and early in June passed by the frontier settlements, and traveled leisurely up the Republican valley, now an ocean of grass dotted with the bright spring flowers.

Ignorant of the dangers of the route, and reveling in the abundance of game and fish which this route afforded, and improving the opportunity to recruit stock and teams before they should reach the regions of scanty forage, they were loath to leave the beautiful, happy valley. The watchful eyes of the savages were upon them; and their neglect of setting guards and enforcing semi-military discipline soon revealed to the Indians, who were dogging the train, that it could be surprised and robbed with small danger to the attacking party.

The train camped for the last time in the valley at that point in Republic county where the old military road left the Republican and struck across the prairie for the Little Blue, more than one hundred miles from Fort Riley. This point was at, or near, the present site of Republic City. Just as the train was hitching up to roll out of camp in the early morning, the Indians charged, shouting through the train, and shooting in every direction, to stampede the stock and drive the owners from the train. All was disorder and confusion, and little resistance was made. They fled from the train, many of them just as they rose from their beds. Smith, the captain and largest owner, in attempting to escape on a horse, was shot, his body stripped of valuables, and mutilated in a shocking manner.

Four of the men in the train were killed, others wounded, one young woman very seriously. But plunder, not blood, was the object of the Indians; and, as soon as the whites left the train, they left them to their fate, and ransacked the wagons. A keg of whisky found among the loading soon had the whole band engaged in a drunken revel; but, while the emigrants saw from the hills the Indians drunk to helplessness, they dared not attempt to recapture the train.

Their drunken orgies over, the Indians loaded their ponies from the train. The wagon covers were stripped off, sacks of flour, meal and dried fruit were poured on the ground that the bags might be carried away, the clothing packed on the ponies, and, driving the herd of stock, they started for their camp—wherever that might be.

The events of after years satisfied the settlers in the Republican val-

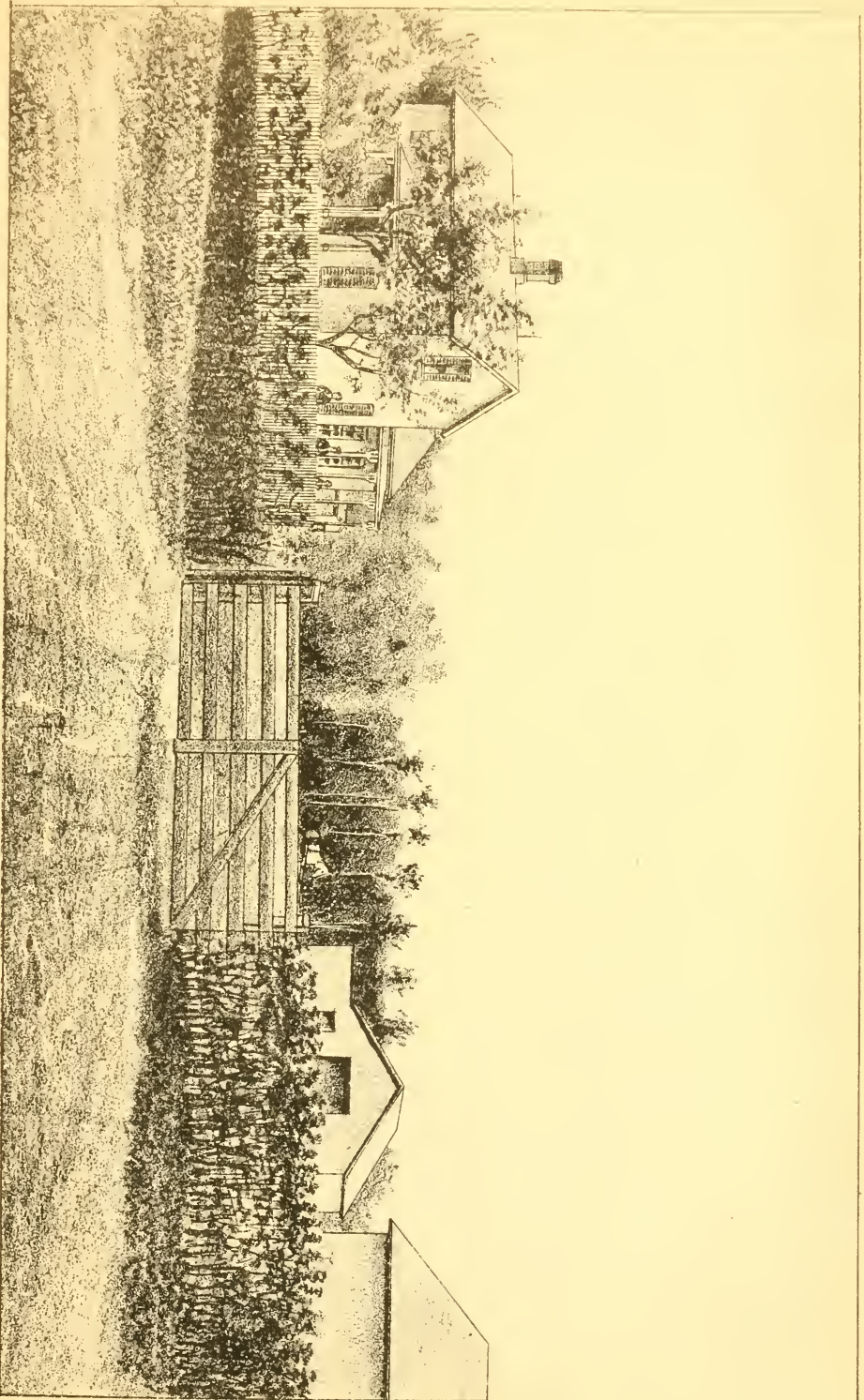
ley that this robbery was committed by the Pawnees, nominally friendly, but ever ready to rob and murder when they thought it would be charged up to Siouxs, Cheyennes, and other hostile tribes on the plains.

Meanwhile, the emigrants, turned away from the train without food, or means of procuring it; with half the men in the party killed, including the captain; with several children, the wounded woman to care for, and ninety miles from the settlement,—were in danger of starvation.

Two men started for help. Without food or rest, and almost dead from exhaustion, they reached the settlement in three days, coming to the house of Moses Yonkin, in eastern Clay county. The settlement was very small, few horses were in the country, and a sack of flour was very hard to find; but as soon as a team could be got together, bullets run, and provisions found, Moses and Wm. Yonkins and A. B. Whiting started up the valley, while word was sent to Fort Riley asking for help, and the country was scoured to follow those on the way; but so scarce were horses, that in twenty miles only three could be found for the trip. And now the relief party began to meet the emigrants in bands of twos and more, the strongest first, as they straggled toward the settlement, but so scared, crazed and bewildered that they fled and hid away from the friends who were bringing them relief. The sixth day after the attack the relieving party found the last of the emigrants about thirty miles from the scene of the butchery. An old white-headed woman, her long hair streaming in the wind, almost borne on the shoulder of her son, he fainting from the wound of a poisoned arrow that afterward caused his death, having on his other arm a couple of old muskets, and a fire brand in his hand, both haggard, dirty, bloody and wild,—they presented a spectacle once seen never to be forgotten. And when the certainty of help and relief came to them, their utter prostration and helplessness told as words could not the sufferings they had endured.

It is a sufficient commentary on the administration of James Buchanan, that, in a case like this, with six companies of cavalry at Fort Riley, not a man, nor a gun, nor a ration, could be had for the relief of this unfortunate party till after a handful of poor frontier settlers had gone out, gathered them up, and brought them to the Fort. And this is only one of many instances where frontier settlers in Kansas, and notably in Republic county, "stood picket" for the United States troops, who were placed near the frontier ostensibly for its protection.

The survivors of these emigrants mostly returned to Arkansas, a few, however, remaining in Kansas.



RESIDENCE OF I.O. SAVAGE, FREEDOM TOWNSHIP.

TOPEKA LITHOGRAPHING CO. TOPEKA, KANSAS.



CHAPTER II.

REPUBLIC COUNTY.

BOUNDARIES OF THE COUNTY DEFINED—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—FIRST SCHOOLS
—EARLY MAIL FACILITIES—INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS—SYWASHA SPATTY-
BAT—CAPTAIN SCHOOLEY AND BROTHER WEST—SALT CREEK MILITIA—
ETC., ETC.

The first mention we have of Republic county is by the Legislature of 1860, which defined its boundaries and gave it a name. It is so called from its relations to the Republican river, which enters the county near its northwestern corner, flowing a little east of south, leaving the county about eight miles east of the southwest corner. The river received its name by reason of the fact that at one time the band of Pawnee Indians called the "Pawnee Republic" had its principal village and seat of government in its valley. The boundaries of the county, as fixed by the Legislature of 1860, are as follows: Commencing at a point where the sixth principal meridian intersects the base line of the State of Kansas; thence south on said sixth principal meridian, to the township line between townships four and five, south; thence west with said township line, to the range line between ranges five and six, west of sixth principal meridian; thence north with said range line, to the base line of the State of Kansas; thence east on said base line, to the place of beginning. These boundaries have never been changed; and the idea, entertained by some of our citizens, that the county originally embraced a larger area, and that one tier of townships on the south had been detached from Republic and attached to Cloud county, is erroneous. The county is as large to-day as it has ever been, being thirty miles from east to west, and twenty-four from north to south, containing seven hundred and twenty square miles, and is located in what is popularly called the "northern tier," immediately south of the fortieth parallel of north latitude, and west of the sixth principal meridian. It is bounded on the north by Thayer and Nuckols counties, Nebraska, on the east by Washington, on the south by Cloud, and on the west by Jewell county. It is one hundred and twenty-five miles, on an air line, west of the Missouri river, and ninety miles northwest of the geographical center of the United States. We think the above sufficiently definite to enable future immigrants to find the county without the aid of guide-boards on their hats.

Daniel and Conrad Meyers were the first white settlers of Republic county, Daniel settling upon the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1, town 4 south, range 3 west, and Conrad taking W $\frac{1}{2}$ of N W $\frac{1}{4}$ and W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6, town 4 south, range 2 west, where he now resides.

These settlements were made the 28th of February, 1861. The nearest white settlement, at that time, was at Lake Sibley, in Cloud county, which did not prove permanent on account of Indian depredations. Conrad Meyers is the only one of the early settlers who did not, at any time, leave the county on account of the Indian troubles, and for more than four weeks during the spring of 1861 was the only white person in Republic county. The nearest post-office at that time was at Manbattan, eighty miles away; and it is not, perhaps, necessary to state that Mr. Meyers did not at that time take the daily papers.

Daniel Meyers built the first dwelling house in September, 1861, a comfortable log structure, in which he lived during his entire residence in this county. John Meyers, a cousin, came with Daniel and Conrad, but did not take up any land. He died the last of April, 1861, being the first white settler who died in the county.

The next settler after the two Mr. Meyers was James G. Tuthill, who arrived at Salt Marsh, now Seapo, on the 10th day of June, 1861, and located on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28, town 4 south, range 2 west, where he still resides. On the day of his arrival, he cut and hauled four logs for the foundation of a house, intending to build at once, but was obliged to return to Jefferson county, Kansas, his former home, on account of the serious illness of his hired man, where he remained until July 1st, when he returned with four men, intending to complete the building of his house as speedily as possible. Again was he disappointed, one of his men being so unfortunate as to have a bug crawl into one of his ears on the night of his arrival; and, having no means of removing the same, and fearing the same would prove fatal, necessitated the return of the entire party to Jefferson county. Mr. Tuthill then employed C. M. Way, a resident, at that time, of Jefferson county, to come on and complete his house; Mr. Way, arriving at the Marsh August 16th, 1861, but finding the country swarming with Indians, returned at once to Clifton, where a small settlement had already been made.

Mr. Tuthill remained in Jefferson county until the latter part of September, 1861, when he again set out for Republic county, bringing his family and two good men as help with him, arriving at the Marsh

October 1st, and built that fall two houses of logs, each 18x20 feet. Next to Mr. Meyers, these were the first buildings erected in the county.

The winter of 1861-62 was very mild, no snow or rain falling, and little freezing weather, no ice forming thicker than a knife blade. The spring opened very early, and Mr. Tuthill broke ten acres of prairie at the Marsh in February, 1862, and had his garden all made by the 10th of March. He had a splendid garden that year, melons being ripe on the 4th of July. On Sunday after the 4th, about 6,000 Indians,—principally Pawnees, Iowas and Otoes,—camped near Mr. Tuthill's place, and harvested his melons and other garden truck most successfully, but offered no violence to himself or family. After everything on the place had been stolen, the chief in command placed a double guard around the garden patch. This action of the chief was very considerate, and highly appreciated by Mr. Tuthill after his property had been stolen.

The next settlers were James VanNatta and Wm. Harshberger, the former settling on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19, town 3-2, on the 10th day of March, 1862, and the latter on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of same section and same date. David and John Cory came in April of the same year, settling on Salt Creek near Mr. Meyers, and are still living on the land first taken.

The same spring a settlement was made on White Rock Creek, by Mr. Philip Keyser, on what is now known as the Fisher farm. Keyser had been here but two months when the creek overflowed its banks, and swept over the bottom to the depth of four feet or more, and continued this way for nearly two weeks. Until very recently, the driftwood at the foot of the hills indicated the height of the water. The water in this creek has not been as high since by five feet. Mr. Keyser left as soon as the water fell so he could go, not liking that kind of a drouth.

In the fall of 1863, S. M. Fisher, James Reed and one Clark, a preacher, homesteaded the land now owned by Fisher, Johnson and Lovewell, and remained upon it until the spring of 1864. That spring the Pawnees and Cheyennes had a battle on the town site of White Rock, which resulted in the death of one of the Pawnee braves named Sywasha Spattybat, the first blood known to have been spilled in White Rock township. The presence of large numbers of Indians, and their hostile demonstrations, so alarmed the settlers that they all left, and no further settlement was attempted until the spring of 1866, when Thomas Lovewell and others came back to stay.

But to return to the settlement on Salt Creek. In the fall of 1862, Isaac M. Schooley settled on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7, town 4 south, 2 west, and made homestead entry No. 54 on the same, January 17th, 1863, and made final proof on the same September 10th, 1870. Daniel Meyers made entry No. 55 on the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1, town 4 south, range 3 west, on the 17th day of January, 1863, and made final proof January 17th, 1868, being exactly five years from the date of his homestead papers. Thus it appears that Capt. Schooley made the first final proof in the county by reason of five years' continuous residence on the land, and the eighth one in the land district., the office being at that time located at Junction City.

John Cory made final proof on the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7, and the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18, town 4 south, range 2 west, with land warrant, on the 5th day of October, 1864, thus becoming the first real-estate tax-payer in the county.

The first prairie broken was by Daniel and Conrad Meyers in March, 1861. The population of the county, according to the census of 1861, was 5. In 1862 this number was augmented by the arrival of David and John Cary, James VanNatta and family, making a total of 13 at the close of that year. Rev. R. P. West came to Republic county in October, 1863, and settled on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 18, town 3 south, range 2 west. The entire population of the county at that time was 47. Conrad Meyers paid \$2.89 taxes in May, 1864, for the tax of 1863, which was the first paid in the county. The first white child born was Lincoln, son of Daniel and Matilda Meyers, September 15th, 1861.

The first persons married in the county were Sidney S. Way and Madora Tuthill, at Salt Marsh, near the present town site of Seapo. They were joined in the holy bonds by a United Brethren preacher from Nebraska named Pring, in December, 1864. Edward Enoch and a Miss Johnson were the second couple married, this marriage being solemnized by Rev. R. P. West, in May, 1865.

The first school-house was built in the summer of 1867, and the first school was taught in the fall of the same year by Margaret Tate, a married lady, and oldest daughter of J. G. Tuthill. This school was taught in Jefferson township, in a house bought of one of the pioneers, named Peter Moe, and finished up for a school-house; and, in later years, occupied by W. P. Peake as a granary. There has been some dispute about this first school-house business, and the above we give on the authority of Bro. West, who has carefully investigated the matter, and reports as above stated.

The first school district that was laid off or formed was six miles wide and twelve long, embracing all the territory occupied by the first settlers. On the division of this district, by some mistake or other, that part having the first school-house, and where the first school was taught, was named No. 2, and district No. 1 was formed from territory lying next on the south.

During the war the growth of the county was very slow, scarcely averaging five families a year, the settlement of the country west of the sixth principal meridian being regarded as an experiment only. The only soldiers from Republic county in the war of the rebellion were Ezra Spencer Cary, son of our esteemed fellow citizen, David Cary, who enlisted at Ft. Riley as a private in company C, 21 Kansas Cavalry, August 27th, 1863, served a little more than a year, and died at Springfield, Mo., March 9th, 1864, of disease contracted in the service, and Wm. Harshberger, before mentioned, who, from the best information we can get, enlisted soon after leaving the county, and, on the 8th of April, 1865, was commissioned by the President as second lieutenant in the 5th U. S. volunteers.

As before stated, the nearest post-office was at Manhattan, 80 miles from the settlement on Salt Creek, and more than 100 from the settlement on White Rock; and, about twice a month, some one of the settlers made this pilgrimage for the mail, and to procure flour and groceries for the settlement. The mail was brought to the residence of J. E. Van Natta, and from there distributed. This continued until the summer of 1863, when the mail route was extended to Fox village, now called Clifton, 20 miles distant from the nearest settlement in Republic county, and over 50 miles from White Rock. Two years later the line was extended to Elk Creek, now called Clyde. This extension was granted by the Government on condition that the settlers pay all the expenses of carrying and handling the mails, which they did for two years, Moses Heller, the first postmaster at Elk Creek, having the contract for the same. The office was kept in a stovepipe hat, the weekly mail never being sufficient to fill the hat half full. In 1868 the line was extended to Salt Marsh, and James G. Tuthill appointed postmaster, this being the first post-office established in Republic county.

The gospel of peace was first proclaimed in Republic county by Wm. Harshberger, a Methodist Episcopal preacher, who came to the county with J. E. Van Natta in March, 1862, and preached his first sermon at Mr. Van Natta's house in April following, to a small congregation, we judge, as the population of the county did not exceed

13 at that time. From what we can learn of the Rev. Mr. Harshberger, we are inclined to the opinion that he was not possessed of a superabundance of piety, his religion probably being of that sort which would not well bear transportation across the Missouri river. His place was soon filled, however, by R. P. West, who commenced preaching in October, 1862, and who has preached more sermons in Republic county than any other man living. Still, his work was not confined to this county alone, but embraced a large scope of country, his circuit being more extensive than is usually assigned to Methodist preachers. As near as we can learn, his circuit was bounded on the north by the Platte river, on the east by the Missouri, on the south by the Kaw, and on the west by the Rocky Mountains.

John Harris, jr., and James Swan were the first settlers on Mill creek, in the eastern part of the county, locating on section 4, in Richland township, March 5th, 1866, Mr. Harris taking a homestead on the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4, and Swan filing on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the same section. This land was, at that time, within the limits of the old survey of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, their route at that time being up the Republican river, but was changed to the Smoky Hill route in the summer of that year.

The next settler to arrive in this part of the county was Edwin Enoch, who settled on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2, Richland township, in April, 1866. The next were by Z. P. Rowe and Jacob Hull, who came the same summer. M. H. Harper, Henry Willoughby, Wm. Oliver, and Samuel Elder came in the fall of the same year, Harper making settlement in the north part of Elk Creek township, and the others in the south part of Richland. John Swan came in the fall of 1867, Joe Long and Ira McIntyre in the fall of 1868.

The nearest post-office at that time was Haddam, in Washington county, ten miles distant from this settlement. In the spring of 1868, an office was established at Cuba, and Z. P. Rowe appointed post-master. This was the second post-office established in Republic county.

A school was started in the fall of 1867, taught by Miss McBride, in school district No. 4. This school district embraced a territory of nine by fifteen miles, and a school population of eighteen at the time of its organization.

John Harris was the first reporter of agricultural statistics from the county, reporting to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington for the years 1868 and 1869. He was also one of the first board of county commissioners, being appointed by Gov. Crawford in

September, 1868. The Indians were not troublesome in this neighborhood, but confined their operations to the settlements farther west.

On the 15th of May, 1867, Thomas Register and his two sons, Job and Robert, and one daughter, made a settlement on Rose creek, in what is now Rose Creek township. This was the first settlement attempted in the northeastern portion of the county. During the summer of 1867, serious apprehensions of an Indian raid were anticipated, so much so that Mr. Register and family, and a few other settlers, left their claims, and went some miles down the creek into Nebraska, where, in company with the settlers of that region, they erected a stockade or fort, and where they remained for several weeks. Job and Robert Register are still living in Rose Creek township.

During the war, and even as far down as 1869 and 1870, the settlers were almost constantly harassed by the Indians, their crops destroyed, cattle and horses driven off, and occasionally a settler butchered.

The first organized armed resistance to these depredations was made in September, 1864, a company of militia having been formed, comprising about fifty men, all mounted, each man furnishing his own horse, saddle and bridle,—made up of the early settlers of what is now the counties of Clay, Cloud, Washington and Republic, commanded by Captain I. M. Schooley, with headquarters at Elk Creek, now called Clyde. The arms and ammunition for this company were furnished by the General Government, drawing the same at Fort Riley, the nearest military post. The arms were old and condemned, and consisted of Enfield, Springfield, Harper's Ferry muskets, some smooth bore, some rough bore, and some with scarcely any bore at all; but all were considered good enough for the pioneers of Republic county to fight Indians with. At the time arms were drawn, thirty days' rations were furnished, consisting of bacon and hard tack; and so this little independent command was placed on a war footing.

Capt. Schooley held a commission from Gov. Robinson, and seems to have been chosen to this distinction on account of gallant services rendered in Missouri, or some other place, in the early part of the war. He also seems to have been an exceedingly prudent and careful commander, seldom, if ever, exceeding the authority vested in him by virtue of his commission.

These were troublesome days, and many a feat of noble daring remains to be recorded by the historian, and to be graphically told in ballad and poem. Kansas has her tales of border Indian warfare

awaiting the pen of the novelist, and her chivalrous deeds awaiting the poet's rehearsal.

When our future romancer shall come, one incident at least, connected with the early history of Republic county, will court his attention, and render the valley of the Republican as romantic as the highlands of Scotland. It was in the autumn of 1864, when Capt. Schoolky and his command were preparing for a campaign up the Republican river, and when the little band of heroic souls was drawn up on the banks of the stream preparatory to starting. Yes, heroes! ye readers of tales of chivalry resonant with the clashing of swords against mailed armor, and bedecked with gaudy plumes! these hardy, rudely clad frontiersmen, mounted on their horses taken from the plow, were as great heroes as any you read of in your romances; and, though no fine court ladies bade these brave men adieu, they saw around them wives, mothers, sisters and daughters, whose lives and homes were to be protected from ruthless savages. The time for departure had arrived. The gallant captain, seated on a noble charger, addressed his company from a little eminence in front; and, as the locklets from his finely formed forehead floated on the morning breeze, and the burning words fell from his determined lips, all felt that the leader was worthy of his trust, and that he was every inch a hero.

In that company stood every male inhabitant of lawful age, and in close proximity stood the women of their households. Good-bye came at last, and heart-rending cries and sobs rent the air. The sun looked down with a calm, autumnal smile upon the brown prairie, and the gentle Kansas zephyrs sighed, scarcely heard over the placid stream. Life seemed beautiful and good; but, alas! man ever mars the harmony established by the Creator, and here on this beautiful morning and on this lonely spot, stood a band of men in the very prime of life's enjoyment, preparing to rush into the jaws of a cruel death. Alas! with so intrepid a leader, much danger must be encountered, many a brave one must fall, and many a fair face must be mutilated by savage hands. Shrieks and sobs rent the air, and wives and children and gray-haired mothers clung to the noble men with the grasp of despair. Only one woman among them all manifested no emotion. The captain's wife stood unmoved amid all this scene of sorrowing, and reminds us of one of Sparta's noble dames. She was a noble woman, and worthy to be the wife of the gallant leader of his fellows. No sign of grief, or fear, or sadness, did she betray. Not a word escaped her lips until the troops were about to start, and were already drawn up in line; then she waved her hand to the women to

be silent. Every one obeyed, as though this strange creature held a magician's wand. All were silent and attentive, when, in clear, firm tones, she thus addressed them: "Ladies, be composed. Why all this demonstration? Why make such a racket? There is going to be no trouble, nobody hurt, nobody killed, unless through awkwardness some of them kill themselves. They are under the captain's command, and must obey *his* orders; and, from a long and intimate acquaintance with him, I *know* he will not lead them where there is the least indication of danger. Dry your tears, and cease your wails. This is a picnic excursion, 'only this, and nothing more.'"

This memorable campaign was followed by a reign of comparative quiet, which lasted until April, 1867, when the Indians made another hostile incursion into the country. During the summer of 1868, the independent company of Salt Creek militia was organized, composed wholly of settlers of Republic county, and numbering about fifty men, with W. P. Peake as first lieutenant, to rank from August 24th, and captain from September 8th, and W. H. H. Reily as first lieutenant from the latter date.

The members of this company were :

JOHN H. FRINT,	JOSEPH MEYERS,
J. H. SMOCK,	WM. HARDAKER,
CHAS. A. CAMPBELL,	B. F. SAYLER,
HORACE BEERS,	GEO. SHAFER,
JOHN W. SWAN,	WM. BONHAM,
DANIEL MORLAND,	JOHN MCFARLANE,
ROBERT SWAN,	J. W. CORY,
Z. P. ROWE,	JOHN MCINTIRE,
WM. W. NEWLON,	J. E. VAN NATA,
T. C. REILY,	JOHN G. ISAACS,
CONRAD MEYERS,	HILBERT JOHNSON,
GEO. MCCHESENEY,	WEST UNION SPILLMAN,
THOS. J. ECKERT,	MICHEL YOUNG,
WM. T. CAMPBELL,	JOHN C. REILY,
JACOB SHAFER,	CHAS. W. BEEBE,
EDMUND POWELL,	DAVID CORY,
GEO. J. TROWBRIDGE,	ADAMS E. COOLY,
WILLIAM SHAFER,	HIRAM JACKSON,
NOAH KUNKEL,	GEO. W. WILCOX,
THOS. HEDGECOKE,	DANIEL MEYERS,
MILTON A. DAUGHERTEE,	HUDSON COOLY,
PHILO P. WAY,	SAMUEL ELDER,
GEO. S. WILLOUGHBY,	LANTY OLIVER,
WILLIAM OLIVER,	AUGUSTUS WILLOUGHBY,
W. H. WILLOUGHBY,	HENRY VINING.

S. J. Crawford was, at this time, Governor of Kansas; and the following characteristic letter from him was received by Capt. Peake, September 1st, 1868:

STATE OF KANSAS, OFFICE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,)
TOPEKA, August 23d, 1868.)

Capt. W. P. Peake, Salt Marsh, Kansas:

Please say to the settlers of Cloud and Republic counties that I am now using every means in my power to procure cavalry arms, with ammunition, from the Government, and that I have notified the President that the Indians *must* and *shall* be driven at once out of the State, and not permitted to return. Also, that Gen. Sheridan has agreed to send troops immediately to the Saline, Solomon, and Republican valleys for the purpose of protecting the settlers. That the people may rest assured that they will, in the future, be protected. If the Government fails, the State will not, although I am seriously embarrassed on account of the present Indian policy.

I hope the people will remain at their homes, and not abandon the country. No possible effort will be spared to secure protection, and to relieve the wants of those who are in a destitute and suffering condition. I shall not rest until the Indians are driven out of the State; and, if they return within reach of the settlements, I trust the people will dispose of them in the most summary manner. I shall endeavor to do my duty. We have submitted to these atrocities until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue.

Yours Respectfully,

S. J. CRAWFORD, *Governor.*

P. S.—Please perfect the organization of one company of militia, and have a place of general rendezvous in case of danger.

S. J. CRAWFORD.

Gov. Crawford served as colonel of a Kansas regiment during the Rebellion, and was Governor of the State for the years 1867-8. He was an earnest and devoted friend of the frontier settlers, very many of whom still hold him in grateful remembrance.

“The Independent Company of Salt Creek Militia” was well officered, tolerably well armed and equipped, and rendered very efficient service in repelling Indian invasions. The arms and ammunition for this company were furnished by the State, while each man furnished his own horse, saddle and bridle.

Fearing trouble from the Indians, nearly all the settlers on Salt and Riley Creeks left their claims in May, 1869, and staid away until July, at which time a small body of militia, belonging to Captain Saunders' command, was sent to their aid, with headquarters on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 3, Belleville township, on land now owned by E. A. Hallowell, where a log fort had been erected. This force was a God-

send to many of the early settlers, as several of this command were expert marksmen, a dead shot on buffalo; and it has been reported that Texas cattle were sometimes mistaken for buffalo, as a large herd of them had been stampeded in this neighborhood about this time, and several head of stragglers remained in the vicinity for several days. At any rate, nearly all the settlers had a plenty of buffalo meat as long as any of the Texas cattle could be found.

The only actual settlers of Republic county known to have been killed by the Indians, within the limits of the county, were Gordon Windbigler, in Big Bend township, August 14th, 1868, and Malcolm Granstadt, a Swede boy, at Scandia, in the spring of 1869. The circumstances of the killing of Windbigler are about as follows: As before stated, he was killed on the 14th day of August, 1868, and it occurred on section 36, about three-fourths of a mile southwest of where Republic City now stands. The settlers in this immediate neighborhood at that time consisted of fourteen men, four women, and five or six children — eight families in all. Their fortress, or place of rendezvous in case of danger, was on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 1, town 2, range 5, the farm now owned by H. S. Stone, Esq., of Republic City, and consisted of eight log houses built around a square, and was considered secure against any ordinary Indian attack. Among the men were R. T. Stanfield, Daniel and David Davis, W. R. Charles, Chas. Johnson, Lewis Boggs, Alexander Lewis, and Gordon Windbigler, several of whom are still living in the same locality. David Davis, Johnson, Lewis, and Windbigler were making hay near the river, three miles above the fort, when they were suddenly surprised and attacked by about 75 Indians, mounted on ponies, and armed with revolvers and spears, or lances. Only one of the hay-making party, Lewis, was armed, he acting as sentry, and carrying a Spencer rifle. They had with them a team and wagon, and one saddle horse. They immediately started for the fort, being hotly pursued by the Indians, Windbigler riding on horseback in advance of the wagon until when, within 80 rods of the fort, losing his hat, he stopped to recover it, which brought him in rear of the wagon. The Indians, having discovered by this time that he was unarmed, rode up within pistol shot, fired on him, brought him to the ground, then speared him with their lances, one of which severed the jugular vein, causing death in a few minutes. Lewis now displays great coolness and bravery. Seeing Windbigler fall, he leaves the wagon, and returns to the assistance of his wounded comrade, with his trusted Spencer driving

the Indians to a respectful distance, and remains by the dead body of his fallen companion until help arrived from the fort.

Soon after this, the settlers all left for the winter, and returned again in the spring of 1869. In May of that year, an attack was made on Stanfield and two others, who were planting corn, but the Indians were repulsed without loss to either party. In the same month, a party of buffalo hunters, encamped on section 15, in the same township, were surprised by the Indians, and six of their number, after making a desperate resistance, were killed. This party was composed of John Winklepleck and son, John McChesney, a man named Berg, and three men from Michigan on a visit to friends in Marshall county. The man who escaped was McChesney, now living near Waterville, and well known to many of the citizens of this county.

The Indians of the plains were loath to give up their ancestral hunting grounds, and every summer camped and hunted in the Republican valley. In the spring of 1869, a party of Cheyennes and Arrapahoes came, as usual, and camped a few miles below the town of Scandia, where a small settlement had been made the previous summer. They killed buffalo, and skulked as near the settlers as safety would permit. One day in May, they raised their camp, and went off, apparently leaving the valley. The next morning the sentry on the hill left his post, his services then being no longer needed, as was supposed. Two boys, however were put to watch the settlers' horses, grazing on the town site. Presently, two Indians were seen swiftly riding down the ravine east of town. One of the boys saw their approach in time to run towards the house. The other boy, Malcolm Granstadt by name, was still at his post, till, with a clubbed pistol, he was first knocked down, and then shot and killed. The horses, five in number, were driven away, and never recovered. Two of the horses taken on this occasion belonged to Robert Watson, of White Rock township, and who is still a citizen of this county. Early in the spring of 1870, an attack was made on the settlement at White Rock, near where the town of White Rock now stands. The attacking party consisted of about 40 Indians, and quite a lively fight ensued. No one was killed, so far as known, but several were wounded, among whom was Samuel M. Fisher, who to-day wears an ugly scar on his shoulder, made by the cowardly bullet of the demons whose only prowess consists in assassinating the defenseless and the unwary.

In June, 1869, R. T. Stanfield was commissioned captain of militia

by Governor Harvey. During the summer he recruited a company of 65, which included all the available men for miles around. Of this company, Peter Johnson was first lieutenant, he also being commissioned by Gov. Harvey, and was a gallant officer. This company was furnished by the State with Spencer carbines, ammunition and rations, each man furnishing his own horse, saddle and bridle. Served a little more than six months, the Indians soon learning to give this company a wide berth. It is quite probable that the settlements on White Rock would have been abandoned but for the protection afforded by this militia company. The Indians claimed that, by treaty, they had a right to perpetual occupancy of this country; and this claim they kept up until 1870, when they very reluctantly abandoned all the country east of the Republican river, but continued their depredations for a year or two longer in the newer counties farther west.

The number of persons killed and wounded by Indians within the limits of what is now Republic county may be briefly summarized as follows: Emigrants killed in Big Bend township in 1857, 5 persons; wounded, 2 persons; Windbigler killed in August, 1868; Granstadt, the Swede boy, killed in the spring of 1869; six buffalo hunters killed in Big Bend township in 1869; S. M. Fisher wounded at White Rock in the spring of 1870;— making a total of thirteen killed and three wounded.

CHAPTER III.

FIRST LAW-SUIT IN THE COUNTY—COUNTY ORGANIZED—OFFICERS APPOINTED—FIRST ELECTION—RE-LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT—COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—DISTRICT COURT—FIRST JURY IMPANELED—ETC., ETC.

James E. VanNatta, the first justice of the peace in Republic county, was appointed by Gov. Crawford in 1867, holding the office four years, the first law-suit in the county being tried before him in 1869. The parties to this suit were Henry Mead, plaintiff, and Conrad Meyers, defendant, the suit being for damages on contract on the sale of a yoke of cattle by Meyers to Mead. In this suit, each party was his own lawyer, the nearest attorneys at that time being at Manhattan or Marysville.

The law library of this county consisted of the territorial laws of 1859, the session laws of 1865, the Testament and Psalms in one volume, and the Blue Laws of Connecticut, the latter being kindly furnished the court by J. C. Reily, the first trustee of Republic precinct, then attached to Washington county.

This suit was decided in accordance with the law and evidence, and no appeal taken.

On account of trouble with Washington county in regard to the assessment and collection of taxes, the same being considered burdensome and oppressive, and having to be paid at a remote distance, led the settlers to take steps to organize the county at what has since been considered too early a date. Accordingly, Mr. J. C. Reily, the first assessor elected in the county, taking the assessment in June, 1868, and at the same time taking the census, with a view of securing a county organization, reported a population of three hundred and fifty actual residents, too small a number, the law requiring six hundred. But in August of the same year a special committee for taking the enumeration was appointed by Gov. Crawford, consisting of W. P. Peake and J. E. VanNatta, who, by careful counting, reported a population of between six and seven hundred.

In pursuance of said report, Gov. Crawford issued the following order:—

STATE OF KANSAS, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
Topeka, September 7th, 1868. }

WHEREAS, In due form of law, it has been made to appear that the county of Republic, State of Kansas, contains the requisite number of

inhabitants to entitle the people of said county to a county organization.

Now, therefore, I, Samuel J. Crawford, Governor of the State of Kansas, by virtue of authority vested in me by law (and having commissioned county officers), do hereby locate the county seat of Republic county at Pleasant Hill, in School District No. 2 in said county.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State. Done at Topeka the day and year above written.

S. J. CRAWFORD.

By the Governor,

R. A. BARKER, Sec'y of State.

The following named persons were commissioned by the Governor, September 8th, 1868: John Harris, jr., John M. Campbell and Thomas C. Reily, county commissioners, and John McFarlane county clerk; and from this date Republic county takes its place among the organized counties of Kansas.

The first election held in the county was prior to the county organization, and was held at J. G. Tuthill's house, at Salt Marsh, and was for township officers only, the whole county being one voting precinct and attached to Washington county. This election was held on the fourth Monday in March, 1868. This was the wrong day, but the officers chosen were subsequently appointed by the commissioners of Washington county. The officers elected were: J. C. Reily, trustee; James VanNatta, justice of the peace; Thomas Durant, justice of the peace; J. H. Frint, constable; Charles Campbell, constable. Whole number of votes polled, 13, of which Mr. Reily received 8, I. M. Schooley, his opponent, 5. Mr. VanNatta had no opposition. Mr. Frint received 6 votes, his opponent 6, which was decided by casting lots, the office falling to Frint.

A mass convention was held at Pleasant Hill, October 20th, 1868, and the first in the county, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for representative in the State Legislature, and also to nominate county officers, to be supported at the November election. At this convention, 15 voters were present, and Capt. I. M. Schooley, before mentioned, was nominated for representative, but was defeated at the polls by R. P. West, independent candidate, by a majority of 9, Brother West receiving 37 votes and Capt. Schooley 28. It must not be forgotten, however, that Brother West was a candidate for representative in 1867 while we were yet attached to Washington county. There were three candidates in the field and 172 votes cast, of which S. F. Snyder received 91, R. P. West 41, and Vernon Parker 40, Mr. Snyder being elected by a plurality of 50 votes. At the November

election, 1868, the following named persons were elected: R. P. West, representative; W. W. Newlon, Z. P. Rowe and John M. Campbell, county commissioners; John McFarlane, county clerk; James G. Tuthill, county treasurer; R. H. Vining, sheriff; Wm. Hardaker, surveyor; B. F. Saylor, county superintendent; John McFarlane, register of deeds; Daniel Meyers, probate judge.

The first meeting of the Board of Commissioners of which we have any record was held at Pleasant Hill, September 29th, 1868, and the first business transacted was the division of the county into three commissioner districts, as follows:—

Ordered, that townships 1, 2 and 3, of range 1, and the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of townships 1, 2 and 3, of range 2, shall be one voting township, and known by the name of Farmington township; and the place of election shall be at the house of John Harris, jr., on section 3, town 3, range 1; and it was called Commissioner District No. 1.

And the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of townships 1, 2, and 3, range 2; and townships 1, 2 and 3, of range 3; and townships 1, 2 and 3, of range 4; and townships 1, 2 and 3, of range 5,—shall be one voting township, and known by the name of Republic township, and the place of voting to be at the school-house at Pleasant Hill, and was called Commissioner District No. 2.

And township 4, of range 1; township 4, of range 2, township 4, of range 3; township 4, of range 4; township 4, of range 5,—shall be one voting township, and known by the name of Grant township, the place of voting to be at the residence of Jas. G. Tuthill, and was called Commissioner District No. 3.

After transacting a little other business, the Board adjourned until *dark*. Board met at dark, pursuant to adjournment, and ordered that election notices be posted in the several townships, and then adjourned until the 6th day of November.

At the election in November, 1869, the following persons were elected: Representative, R. P. West, over John Manning by a majority of 13, 123 votes being polled; county clerk, P. P. Way; county commissioners, Z. P. Rowe, J. H. Frint and G. W. Johnson; treasurer, G. J. Trowbridge, over John Swan by a majority of 2 votes; register of deeds, P. P. Way; probate judge, Daniel Meyers; county superintendent, Charles Hogan; sheriff, H. Willoughby; surveyor, N. O. Wilkie; coroner, R. T. Harper, the latter receiving only one vote.

The permanent location of the county seat was voted on at this

election, with the following result: Belleville, 59; New Scandinavia, 42; SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17, town 4, range 1, 4; Salt Marsh, 1. Belleville having received a majority over all, was declared the permanent county seat. This election was, without doubt, fairly conducted.

At a meeting of the Commissioners, held at Pleasant Hill, January 3d, 1870, after transacting some business, on motion, the Board adjourned to meet at Belleville in case the court-house was finished; if not, to meet at the residence of P. P. Way, county clerk. Pursuant to adjournment, the Board met at Belleville, April 4th, 1870, being the first time they met here in an official capacity. After appointing J. H. Frint chairman *pro tem*, adjourned to meet at the residence of P. P. Way, April 8th, the court-house in Belleville not being completed.

The next meeting of the Board at Belleville was July 2d, 1870, at which session a petition was presented praying for a new election on the county seat. The petition containing the requisite number of names to meet the requirements of the law, it was ordered that an election be held on the third Tuesday in August, in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners. The election was held as ordered, there being three candidates in the field,—Belleville, Salt City and New Scandinavia,—and the Commissioners met at Belleville, August 20th, to canvass the vote. R. A. Hamill kept the minutes of this meeting, he having been appointed deputy county clerk; and the following record of the proceedings of the board of canvassers is given in his chaste and beautiful style:—

1. Canvass of Farmington township was called and result declared, for Belleville, 33 votes; Salt City, 7.

2. Elk Creek township called and result declared, for Salt City, 29; Belleville, 6.

3. Albion township, no votes cast, the citizens of that township not being able to find the voting place.

4. Rose Creek, for Belleville, 17.

5. Salt Marsh precinct called. Result, for Salt City, 3; Belleville, 11; New Scandinavia, 3.

Returns from White Rock were opened, and, on motion of G. W. Johnson, the board refused to count the vote of the precinct, for two causes: (1.) The voting precinct was declared illegally formed in that the board had not granted any order for such voting precinct while in session. (2.) There had been an order signed by two members of the board and sent to White Rock without the knowledge of the other member, and without any notification of the fact

to the county clerk until five days before the election. (3.) There were no notices of any election posted in the precinct.

These seem to be tolerably fair reasons for rejecting the votes of White Rock, although the vote was heavy, and nearly solid for Belleville.

On motion of G. W. Johnson, there was a hearing given to certain parties from White Rock who were legal voters, and an abstract of their evidence of "Frauds Perpetrated" was ordered to be filed in the clerk's office; voted unanimously. The board declared in the acknowledgment of strong evidences of fraud and *one* case of *apparent* repeating. On motion for the entire rejection, G. W. Johnson and Z. P. Rowe voted for the motion. J. H. Frint entered his protest against the second clause, declaring his opinion to be that the board had no jurisdiction over the matter, but must simply count out the ballots, and declare the result, without regard to the nature of the vote.

6. Scandinavia precinct called. Result, for New Scandinavia, 79.

7. The Republic precinct called. Result, for Belleville, 238; New Scandinavia, 4; Salt City, 1.

Total number of votes polled, 463, of which Belleville received 305; New Scandinavia, 86; Salt City, 72.

Thus it appears that the Scandinavians were solid for New Scandinavia, the Bellevilleians nearly the same for Belleville, while the denizens of the Marsh divided their strength between the three places.

On motion of G. W. Johnson, the board ordered that Mr. Baker, Mr. Blankenship, G. Paulson, H. Wallen and Mr. Blunk, be sworn as to evidences of partiality and fraudulent voting. Ordered that an abstract of the evidence be filed in the clerk's office. Board then adjourned until 7 A. M. of the following day.

Board met pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded to discuss the final acceptance or rejection of the poll books from Republic precinct; and, after a tedious attempt at a decision, the board adjourned until one o'clock, at which time Mr. Frint made the following proposition: Throw out all the votes of Republic precinct except 100, and declare the decision on the remaining number of polled votes in the county, or throw out the entire vote of the county as incorrect and fraudulent, and immediately order a new election. After much argument and many attempts at a reconciliation of the whole board on one of the points named, Mr. Frint and Mr. Rowe cast their votes for the first proposition,—that is, to count 100 votes from Republic precinct and reject the balance.

I suppose this was considered a compromise: yet it located the

county seat at Belleville just as effectually as though the entire vote had been counted. I here give the concluding portion of the record in Mr. Hamill's own phraseology, spelling, punctuation and all, as a sample of rhetoric, perspicuity, and elegant diction, rarely equaled: —

“Mr Rowe requested the minutes of the following causes of action in the case and decision of made — Considers the poll book alarmingly fraudulent and evidences of partiality and misdemeanor in the action of the Judges of Election — but thinks his judgement is that certain voters who were legally entitled to the same should be represented and therefore gives his consent to the admission of the 100 votes. Commissioner Johnson declared his desire to record his name against the whole procedure as destructive to the declaration of the popular vote of the people — and that the people could be defended only by an entire and sweeping rejection of the poll books of evry precinct known to be illegal in any part or parcel of the action of the officers of that election especially whare such a glaring inconsistency stood so open to evry honest Man.”

As before stated, the vote of the county in November, 1868, was 65 votes; in November, 1869, 123 votes; at the county seat election in August, 1870, 463 votes, with Albion and White Rock not counted. This shows a remarkable increase in the voting population, and it is barely possible that this increase may not have been entirely healthy, as we find the vote of the county at the November election, 1870, with Albion's 30 votes and White Rock's 40 counted, to be 322, or 141 less than were polled at the county seat election. Soon after the result of the county seat election was declared, J. S. Tutton, T. A. Eberhard, and T. C. Smith, judges of the election at Belleville, were politely invited to appear before Thomas J. Eckert, a justice of the peace at Salt Marsh, charged with conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen, and especially as judges of election. In fact, it was charged that gross frauds had been committed at the election, that the purity of the ballot-box had been invaded, and these officers were charged with complicity in the same. It must be remembered that, at this time, the office of probate judge was vacant, Judge Meyers having resigned sometime before; and, in view of the circumstances, it was thought best by the citizens of Belleville, and especially by the prisoners, we suppose, that this vacancy should be filled. Accordingly, A. B. Tutton, as special messenger, was dispatched to Topeka, bearing a petition to Gov.

Harvey, asking the appointment of our esteemed fellow citizen, J. C. Griffith, to this position. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to state that this petition was not largely signed by the citizens of Salt Marsh, but the signatures were probably procured in other portions of the county.

Gov. Harvey acted on the petition at once, granting the same, and the special courier returned just in time to find the Eckert court in the act of committing the prisoners to jail. It must be borne in mind that jail accommodations were not as sumptuous in those days as at the present time, and the prisoners were loath to be torn from the bosoms of their families, and incarcerated in a dungeon located in another county. Accordingly, the kindly offices of A. F. Heely, who now appeared on the stage, were invoked, a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the probate court, and the prisoners brought to Belleville, before Judge Griffith, for trial. Now the scene is changed, no witnesses on the part of the prosecution appear, and when the prisoners are arraigned, the court, no doubt, in the language of one of old, is led to exclaim: "Where are those thine accusers?" But writs of attachment are issued to compel the attendance of the now *unwilling* witnesses, and, when all was ready, the case was called. A. J. Banta, of Washington county, counsel for the prosecution, addressed the court in substantially the following manner: "While at Salt Marsh, and in 'Squire Eckert's court, I thought I had a case; but now, the scene is changed, and, with this change of scene, grave doubts arise in my mind as to my ability to convict these prisoners, therefore, if the court please, we desire to very gently intimate to the court that it has our permission to dismiss this suit." There being no opposition to this suggestion, it was acted on, the pipe of peace was passed and smoked, and all parties acquiesced in the decision. Thus it appears that, after a season of considerable excitement, some sectional bitterness, and probably a little tall voting, the county seat was established at Belleville, where it has since immovably reposed.

As before stated, Charles Hogan, of Scandia, better known as Hogan the scout, was elected county superintendent of public instruction at the November election in 1869, but for some reason failed to serve in that capacity, and on the 22d day of August, 1870, the board of county commissioners declared the office vacant, and

Dr. J. C. Griffith was on the same day appointed to fill the vacancy thus declared to exist. This appointment the Doctor declined; and on the 5th of September the board appointed Rev. E. R. Brown, a Methodist clergyman then on this circuit and living in Fairview township, who filled the office in a creditable manner for the remainder of the year.

At the November election of 1870, the following named persons were elected: N. T. VanNatta, representative 90th district, over G. W. Johnson, of Elk Creek township, by a majority of 98, there being 322 votes polled in the county; J. C. Griffith, probate judge, over I. M. Page, by a majority of 106; L. R. Dobyms, of Rose creek, clerk of the district court, over G. B. Austin, of Seapo, by a majority of 124, although at this time the 12th Judicial District had not been formed; A. F. Heely, county attorney, over A. D. Wilson, of Scandia, by a majority of 123; and Wilson Lancaster, of *Washington county*, county superintendent, over Charles Wilson, of Scandia, by a majority of 138.

The 12th Judicial District of the State of Kansas was created by an act of the Legislature approved Feb. 28, 1871, and originally comprised the counties of Marshall, Washington, Republic, Jewell, Mitchell, Cloud, Clay, Smith and Osborne. At present it embraces only the counties of Marshall, Washington, Republic, Cloud and Clay. On March 19, 1871, Hon. A. S. Wilson was appointed judge of this district by Gov. Osborne, and the first term of the district court for Republic county was held at Belleville, March 27th, 1871, Judge Wilson presiding. As before mentioned, L. R. Dobyms was elected clerk of the court in the fall of 1870, which being prior to the formation of the district, his election was declared void, but he was appointed by the Judge and discharged the duties of clerk at the first term of court. The first case appearing on the docket, and the first one called in the district court for Republic county, was the State of Kansas vs. Samuel Midgely, which was continued until the next term. There were in all five cases, none of which came to trial at this term.

The first attorney formally admitted to practice in this court was A. F. Heely, who had been elected county attorney the fall before. The next was N. H. Billings, of Billings county, Kansas, supposed to be a distant relative of "Josh," who, after undergoing a very

rigid and severe examination by the following committee appointed by the court, viz., A. A. Carnahan, A. F. Heely and N. T. VanNatta, was duly admitted to practice in the courts of the 12th Judicial District. Mr. Billings was an attorney of fair attainments, good legal mind, and afterwards represented Billings county (now Norton) in the State Legislature, but he had the pernicious habit of wearing very tight boots, and was more or less afflicted with string-halt.

The records of the court at this time were kept on legal cap paper, and the office furniture consisted of two stools, one spittoon and a cracker-box. At this term the Judge ordered the clerk to procure, for the use of the court, the following books,—to wit, an appearance docket, a trial docket, a journal, an execution docket, and a recognizance docket, and a seal; after which court adjourned until the September term, at which term the following-named attorneys were admitted to practice: Hon. W. H. Pilkenton, Geo. B. Austin, Aaron E. Taylor and H. G. Dow. At this term the case of School District, No. 6, against N. O. Wilkie, treasurer of said district and ex-county surveyor, was tried, and judgment rendered against the defendant for \$320.40.

The following persons served as jurors at this term, being the first jury empaneled in the district court in this county: A. O. Kindy, John L. Daniels, A. J. Hill, James H. Bradd, L. C. Hanson, John R. Bowersox, Ezra Powell, J. P. Williams, John Engle, E. E. Monroe, J. A. Mosher, and John Harris.

The first trial for homicide in the county was at the spring term of 1872, as follows: The State of Kansas against Stephen Gidley, for the killing of John Walsh, on Salt creek, near the residence of J. E. VanNatta, in January, 1872. A. F. Heely, J. D. Brumbaugh and W. H. Pilkenton appearing for the State, and Borton & Linville for the defendant. Verdict of not guilty returned by the jury.

The first naturalization papers issued by the clerk of this court were to Richard McLean. July 7th, 1872, and the second to Fred Collins, Esq., of Freedom township.

The first final papers were granted to Goodrich Doty, April 30th, 1872.

The first notary public doing business in the county was Hon. W. H. Pilkenton, who was appointed by Gov. Harvey, July 24th, 1871.

On the evening of Feb. 20th, 1871, in pursuance of notices pre-

viously published, a meeting of the citizens of Republic county was held in the log school-house on the east side of the public square, for the purpose of considering the propriety of organizing a county agricultural society. Of this meeting, J. W. Reynolds was chairman, and I. O. Savage, secretary. At this meeting it was decided unanimously to organize such a society, and a committee of five chosen to draft constitution and by-laws, with instructions to report in one week. The following-named persons composed the committee: I. O. Savage, chairman, J. C. Griffith, R. P. West, Capt. A. Shaw and H. G. Dow. This was the first step ever taken in Republic county, or in any other county in Kansas west of the 6th principal meridian, to organize an agricultural society. The committee reported constitution and by-laws in accordance with instructions, which report was unanimously adopted and officers elected for one year, as follows: President, Albert Odell; vice-president, R. P. West; secretary, I. O. Savage; treasurer, John M. Ryan; and an executive committee of five, consisting of W. S. Latham, J. C. Griffith, J. W. Reynolds, W. P. Peake and H. G. Dow were also chosen; and thus the Republic County Agricultural Society became fully organized, being the pioneer agricultural society in Kansas, west of the 6th principal meridian.

A fair was held the same year, commencing on the 4th day of October, two miles east of Belleville, on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 36, in Freedom township. These grounds were considered as only temporary, and were fenced with a few posts and a rope. However, a start was made, and everything seemed to work favorably for the society. Sixty-five entries were made, and the premiums, to the amount of \$44.75, were awarded and paid. The receipts from all sources were \$48.20, and the total expenditure \$51.95, leaving a balance of \$3.25 against the society. These figures now look small, but it must be remembered these were the days of small things in Republic county. The settlers on the high prairie were just coming in, and very little of their land was in cultivation. At the annual meeting in February, 1872, for the election of officers, A. Odell was re-elected president, R. P. West, vice-president, I. O. Savage, secretary, and J. M. Ryan, treasurer; and an executive committee of seven, as follows: John R. Bowersox, A. Kindy, Joseph Boothe, J. E. VanNatta, W. P. Peake, Fred Collins and A. B. Wilder. The

second annual fair was held on the 3d and 4th days of October, 1872, on lands proposed by J. C. Griffith and R. W. VanDyke as permanent fair grounds of the Society. These grounds were about one-half mile northeast of Belleville, and comprised thirty acres, fifteen acres off the NW corner of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, and fifteen off the NE corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 35, Freedom township, and the right of way sixty feet wide leading to the same, both quarters being homestead land. The understanding then was that the society should take possession of these grounds, enclose the same with a hedge, grade a track for trials of speed, dig a well, erect a building suitable for a floral hall, and otherwise improve the grounds as the society saw proper, in consideration of all which Messrs. Griffith and VanDyke were to convey these grounds to the society in fee simple, whenever they could legally do so, for a price to be determined by disinterested parties. Unfortunately for the society and for Republic county to-day, all of these conditions were not complied with. This fair was one of the best ever held in the county, everybody seeming interested and working for the general welfare of the society. Two hundred and six entries were made, cash premiums to the amount of \$185 were awarded and paid, and the receipts exceeded the expenditures by \$21.66. At this fair, liberal private premiums were offered and paid by Gardner Bros., Josiah Kindt and A. O. Kindy.

On the 7th day of December, 1872, A. B. Wilder was elected a delegate to represent the society in the State Board of Agriculture.

At the annual meeting in February, 1873, for the election of officers, the following persons were chosen: President, R. P. West; W. H. Pilkenton, vice-president; I. O. Savage, secretary; and V. Vantrump, treasurer.

The third annual fair was held on the society's grounds, October 1st, 2d and 3d, and a fine exhibit made. There were 219 entries, and over \$200 in premiums paid. This year a building 20x30 feet was erected for floral hall, at an expense of \$240, a well dug and walled, hedge rows broken, and a large amount of money expended on the track. The receipts, although large, were not sufficient to meet all these expenses, and a balance of \$106.92 was found against the society.

The officers elected for 1874 were R. P. West, president; O. A.

Gardner, vice-president; I. O. Savage, secretary; and V. Vantrump, treasurer. A fair was held September 16th, 17th, and 18th, but, this being what was called grasshopper year, the entries were few, the attendance meagre, and the receipts small.

In 1875 the following-named persons were elected officers of the society: A. B. Wilder, president; A. J. Beers, vice-president; V. Vantrump, secretary; and J. A. Mosher, treasurer. The fifth annual fair was held September 28th, 29th, and 30th. Receipts from all sources, \$279.40; expenditures, \$274.57; leaving a balance in favor of the society of \$4.83.

The officers for 1876 were I. O. Savage, president; J. Kindt, vice-president; A. B. Wilder, secretary; and J. A. Mosher, treasurer. No fair was held this year.

At the annual meeting in 1877, the following persons were elected officers: J. Kindt, president; Milton Hancock, vice-president; Adam Dixon, secretary; J. A. Mosher, treasurer. The sixth annual fair was held September 20th, 21st, and 22d, 1877. The weather was fine, the attendance large, and the receipts larger than in any former year.

The officers elected for 1878 were: Wm. Hughes, president; A. J. Beers, secretary; I. O. Savage, treasurer. The seventh annual fair was held September 24th, 25th, and 26th. The attendance was not large, but the receipts from all sources exceeded expenses by \$79.25.

On the 29th day of October, an application was made by the treasurer of the society to the chairman of the board of county commissioners, asking him to issue an order on the treasurer of the county for the sum of money to which the society was entitled from the county, under section eight of chapter 37, of the laws of 1872. This application was accompanied by a certificate, attested by the president and treasurer of the society, under oath, in strict conformity with the law above referred to. The chairman declined to grant the application, and did not treat the same with that consideration which the officers of the society thought its importance demanded; consequently, a writ of mandamus was applied for and obtained from the district court, citing the chairman to appear at the April term of said court, to show cause, if any existed, why he did not sign the order as asked for in the application.

The case came on for hearing, able counsel appearing on both sides. A long and tedious trial ensued, and the jury, after being out twenty minutes, returned a verdict in favor of the society. After mature deliberation on the part of the society, it was thought best, under existing circumstances, the society being compelled to resort to the courts to obtain the rights to which it was entitled under the law, to sell the building on the fair ground, pay off all indebtedness, surrender the charter, and let the Republic County Agricultural Society be one of the things of the past, which was accordingly done, and it is a lamentable fact that the banner agricultural county of Northwestern Kansas has no agricultural society to-day.

We do not state the above facts with the design or desire of censuring any one, as all parties may have acted for what they considered to be the general welfare of the county. It has, however, been clearly demonstrated that it is much easier to find fault with, break up, and destroy such an organization than to organize one, and put it in successful operation. On this point, we are satisfied there can be no dispute. A movement is now on foot, which promises to be successful, to organize a new society, and, in all probability, a fair will be held the coming fall.

The Republic County Horticultural Society was organized in 1881, and is doing much to promote and encourage fruit growing in the county. The officers of the society are O. A. A. Gardner, president; W. P. Peake, secretary; and E. Powell, treasurer.

All kinds of fruit trees grow rapidly, come into bearing early, and as fine fruit is grown as can be found anywhere in the United States.

Among those who already have large, bearing orchards, we mention E. Powell, 1,500 bearing apple trees, 300 cherry trees in bearing, besides peach, plum, and pear trees, grapes, etc., in abundance. Mr. Powell's crop of apples for this year is estimated at 1,000 bushels. W. H. Boyes, Henry Otto, S. Sherdahl, John Fulcomer, J. A. Mosher, and others, have large orchards, producing all kinds of fruit in great plenty. Mr. Fulcomer sold over \$1,000 worth of peaches from his orchard, last year, besides other fruit. Nearly all these orchards were set in 1875-6, many of the trees being now six inches in diameter, and producing from one to five bushels of apples each.

CHAPTER IV.

SOIL.—CLIMATE — STREAMS — TIMBER — LIMESTONE — COAL — SALT — WATER
POWER — RAIN-FALL — ETC., ETC.

The general surface of the county is undulating, a very small per cent being what would be termed bluffy, broken, or hilly. The soil is a rich, black, vegetable mould, from three to fifteen feet in depth, underlaid with a subsoil of porous clay. Up to the year 1870, however, the country lying west of the sixth principal meridian had borne a bad reputation as to its ability to support a civilized population; and prior to that time a few settlers, who had selected their homes along the streams west of that line, could scarcely say that they had done so for the purpose of becoming permanent settlers, a large portion of the country being regarded as a desert, for all practical purposes; and even as late as 1874 it was a debatable question whether the country would not have to be abandoned to the grasshoppers, coyotes, owls and rattlesnakes. But, thanks to the persistent efforts of an active and industrious population, a genial climate and fertile soil, all these questions are now forever set at rest. The Republican river traverses the entire western portion of the county, the average width of the bottom lands being two miles. White Rock, Beaver and Oak creeks are its principal tributaries from the west, while Otter, Dry, School and other smaller creeks flow into it from the east: West, Reily, Salt, Coal, East, Upton and Elk creeks, flow south into the Republican river, draining the southeastern portion of the county. Mill and Cherry creeks flow east and Rose Creek northeast, out of the county. These streams have numerous tributaries, all of which, with the main streams, are belted with timber from ten to eighty rods in width, consisting of oak, ash, black walnut, hackberry, red and white elm, box elder and cottonwood. It will thus be seen that the county is well watered and tolerably well timbered, the streams being distributed in such a manner as to give more or less timber to every township in the county. Well-water is obtained at a depth of from ten to one hundred feet, according to locality, and fine, flowing springs are quite numerous. Magnesian limestone of a most excellent qual-

ity is found in large quantities in almost every township in the county. This rock is of a light gray color, quite soft, easily quarried and easily worked. It is almost entirely free from grit, can be easily sawed with any kind of a saw without injury to the instrument more than if used in wood. This rock is very valuable for building purposes, makes an excellent quality of lime, and good building sand is found in almost every neighborhood. Several of the most substantial buildings in the county are built of this rock, including Powell's block in Belleville and the school-house in Scandia. And sandstone is found in abundance in the southeastern portion of the county, which possesses all the characteristics of a reliable building stone; but it is not as popular as the magnesia, as it is not as easily worked. Thus it will be seen that this county has an abundant supply of building stone, not only for the use of the inhabitants within its borders, but a large surplus for export.

COAL, SALT, ETC.

The southern one-third of the county is underlaid with coal, said to be of the lignite variety, although the propriety of thus classifying it has been questioned. It is probably of more recent origin than the anthracite bituminous coal of the proper coal series. It is tough rather than brittle, and cannot be easily broken except in horizontal layers. The veins are from two to three feet in thickness, and are found beneath a firm layer of sandstone, which forms a good roof in mining. These mines have been worked since 1870, and have furnished the principal fuel supply for a large scope of country; and this coal has been extensively used for making steam in grist mills, although it has been rejected by the railroads on account of the large proportion of ashes which it leaves, thus clogging the grates in the locomotive. The coal is sold at the mines at an average of two dollars and fifty cents per ton.

Within a short distance of these coal fields is situated one of the most extensive salt marshes in the country, commonly known as the "Tuthill Marsh," and is adjacent to the town of Seapo. This marsh embraces an area of about 4,000 acres, and wells of brine are obtained at a depth of six feet. Sixty-five gallons of this brine produce a bushel of salt of unequalled purity, a chemical analysis, by Professor Mudge, showing less than two and a half per cent of impurities. It contains no chloride of lime,—a very bad impurity

found in all the salt manufactured in New York, Michigan and West Virginia. The salt water rises to near the surface, evaporates, and leaves a crust of pure salt, which, at all times in dry weather, can be scraped up and taken away. One hundred bushels of this earthy salt, diluted and evaporated, will produce seventy-five bushels of clean, white salt. It is hard to tell why capital has not been invested here to utilize this mine of wealth. Another marsh of about the same extent is found in Beaver township, near the southwest corner of the county, but no analysis of the brine has ever been made that we are aware of.

WATER POWER.

There is good water power on White Rock creek in White Rock township, utilized by Fred S. Cooper's large grist mill, described elsewhere in this book: also on the Republican river, utilized by C. F. Erierson's large flouring mill: also on the river at Rocky Ford, near Republic City, not utilized. There is also most excellent water power on Salt creek, on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6, in Grant township, which could be utilized at a very small expense for dam, and water sufficient to run three run of burrs the whole year.

CLIMATE.

The climate of northern Kansas does not differ materially from that of the western slope of the Alleghany Mountains and of States farther east, lying along and immediately below the fortieth parallel of north latitude. Like all of these States, it has its extremes of heat and cold, but in a somewhat modified form, being modified as it is by latitude, altitude, and proximity to the Rocky Mountain range. It is not far enough south to be enervating, nor far enough north for the rigorous and benumbing influences of a northern climate. In short, it is a happy compromise between the two. It is true that the climate of a prairie country is more variable than that of a timbered country, and the sweeping winds of winter on the high prairie are indeed searching: but the severity of the winter winds is more than compensated by the salubrity and agreeable character of the breezes of summer. In the most sultry July and August weather, our nights are cool, always inviting pleasant repose. Besides, the climate is remarkably healthy, being far more free from bilious diseases than localities in the same latitude further east, and consumption is seldom or never contracted in this country.

RAINFALL.

This subject has nearly ceased to be one of anxious inquiry by the emigrant seeking a home on what Olney's Geography taught him was a barren and sandy desert. The crop statistics, given elsewhere in this book, must set at rest all doubts as to the sufficiency of the rainfall here for all the needs of agriculture. Below we give the observations of the rainfall at Belleville for the years 1872 and 1873, reported for the Smithsonian Institute by A. A. Carr, who was furnished with standard instruments by that institution for ascertaining the rainfall, temperature, etc. Mr. Carr was also a special reporter for the State Board of Agriculture from Belleville for the years named:

Belleville, Republic county. Latitude, 39° 50'. Longitude, 97° 40'. Altitude, 1,540 feet above sea level.

	Jan.	Feb'y.	Mch.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1872.....	.00	0.50	0.90	2.30	3.59	1.58	6.61	2.03	3.30	1.47	.00	.00	22.29
1873.....	0.49		0.10	5.04	8.91	6.60	0.92	1.90	3.05	0.84	0.30	1.10	28.76

Crops of all kinds for the two years named were abundant, although the rainfall was far below the average. This proves conclusively that crops do not so much depend on the amount of rain as on its distribution, a small rainfall, evenly distributed during the growing season, being far more desirable than a large amount unfavorably distributed.

CYCLONES, TORNADOES, ETC.

It is now a little more than twenty-two years since the first settlement was made in Republic county, and, during all that time, only two tornadoes have visited the county, neither of which proved very destructive to life or property. The first occurred May 30th, 1879, the day of the Irving disaster, in Marshall county, and the cyclone at Delphos, in Ottawa county. The storm struck Belleville from the northwest, carried away a few chimneys, unroofed a few buildings, moved a few others from their foundations, including the "Duck elevator" on the west side of the public square. At this place, it was simply a high wind, and showed none of the essential characteristics of a cyclone. From Belleville, it moved nearly due east, and it was not till it reached Thomas Harkness' place that it commenced to cut its curious capers, taking his fanning mill, rending

it into hundreds of pieces, and scattering them over a wide extent of territory. Portions of this mill were found one-half mile north, other pieces more than a mile south, and still other portions one and a half miles east of where it was standing when the storm took possession of it.

Passing on to the east, it moved Prairie Home school-house from its foundations, but without doing much damage to the building. Still further east, it struck Ernest Cole's house, sweeping it away, leaving nothing but the floor and cooking stove, without injuring Mrs. Cole and little one, who were in the house at the time. A family by the name of Matthews, emigrants, were just going into camp, near Mr. Cole's house, when the storm struck the wagon, rolling it over and over on the prairie, instantly killing a son of Mr. Matthews, a boy about fourteen years of age.

Still further east, it moved the Farmington school-house from its foundation, carried it about thirty feet to the east, and damaged it considerably. Still further on, it picked up Richard Rowe's wagon, which was standing near his house, carried it away, and completely destroyed it, without disturbing anything else on his place. This storm moved in a due east course for miles, was accompanied by sharp lightning, heavy thunder, and an unusually heavy fall of rain, and, in places, hail.

The second tornado visited Elk Creek township, May 25, 1880, striking the school-house in district No. 5, about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, completely demolishing the same. The funnel-shaped cloud, minutely described by several witnesses, when first seen, was moving in a northeasterly course, but, after destroying the school-house, moved due east, striking Mrs. Streeter's house, damaging it but slightly. After leaving Mrs. Streeter's, it again moved to the north-east, doing no further damage.

Its track was narrow, at no place exceeding a rod in width, and could be distinctly traced by the appearance of the grass, which presented the appearance of having been scorched. It lifted and carried away the sods from land newly broken, was accompanied by a light fall of rain, but no thunder or lightning. The school-house had been built but two years, and was a substantial structure.

CHAPTER V.

STATISTICS, CENSUS, ETC.

Reliable statistics in regard to crops, farm animals, etc., were not gathered in Kansas until 1872, and these were not as complete as desired, owing to the absence of any efficient official source through which they could be obtained, as the law providing for the collection of statistics by the township assessors was not passed until the session of 1873. The statistics here presented, therefore, embrace a period of only twelve years, from 1872 to 1883, inclusive. (For statistics of 1883, see following page.)

	1872.	1873	1874.	1875.	1876	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Mules.....	96	237	319	308	272	384	408	544	573	615	651
Horses.....	1500	2322	3199	3103	3316	3711	4481	5838	6912	7471	7703
Cattle.....	4941	4682	6649	6050	6746	7992	8433	10178	11670	13955	16110
Sheep.....	1169	72	513	1056	821	2222	3884	4454	7033	9336	9983
Hogs.....	1232	3336	9897	5038	7097	18111	31286	35142	44169	40298	41915

The falling off in the numbers of live stock from 1874 to 1875 is accounted for by the grasshopper visitation of 1874, the corn crop that season being almost a total failure, but very little being raised in the county. Large numbers of our people went back east to winter, taking their teams and milch cows with them, many not returning until late in the season of 1875, while others did not come back at all. In 1877, Republic ranked as the ninth county in the State in the number of swine, seventh in 1878, second in 1879, and first in 1880, leading Brown county, the next highest, by 2,827 head. In 1881, she ranked third, being surpassed by Brown with 41,279, and Miami with 41,040 head. In 1882 she ranked third again, being surpassed by Brown and Cowley. In the number of horses taking the eleventh place in 1881, and the fifteenth in 1882. (For statistics of 1883, see following page.)

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
W. wh't	20,141	45,015	31,965	73,729	43,279	19,056	62,675	123,081	236,796	64,736	49,900
S. wh't.	18,108	43,188	251,260	102,578	318,252	263,790	619,293	290,578	167,354	139,856	83,048
Corn.....	258,240	568,325	.....	94,180	1,077,690	1,806,558	1,478,760	2,014,902	431,003	1,806,340	4,646,835
Barley...	4,092	7,239	8,140	71,719	201,040	155,700	67,649	98,740	37,723	2,220	2,016
Rye.....	16,170	18,120	86,205	130,800	92,758	185,158	45,952	65,565	72,780	206,404	
Oats.....	4,624	47,425	102,100	160,625	139,412	115,917	200,538	251,960	256,308	273,735	530,400

TABLE showing acreage of crops, number of farm animals, population, etc., etc., by townships, for the year 1882.

N.A.M.E.	No. of Township.	Aeres of Fall Wheat.	Aeres of Fall Rye.	Aeres Spring Wheat.	Aeres of Corn.	Aeres of Oats.	Bushels of Corn on hand M'ch 1, 1883.	Aeres of Prairie under Fence.	Number of Horses.	Number of Mules.	No. of Milch Cows.	No. of other Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Swine.	Value of Animals slaughtered & sold for slaughter during the year.	No. Apple Trees in bearing.	No. Peach Trees in bearing.	Pounds of Honey produced in 1882.	Aeres of trees one yr. old and over.	Population.
Albion.....	1	102													\$14844	188	3473	.....	614
Beaver.....	2	898													17332	71	1293	.....	537
Belleville.....	3	42													47512	1814	9754	.....	592
Big Bend.....	4	70													36835	190	1193	.....	465
Courtkland.....	5	129													19199	279	8300	.....	410
Elk Creek.....	6	48													22295	391	8311	.....	702
Fairview.....	7	317													24295	327	5800	.....	678
Farmington.....	8	70													33365	1114	4065	.....	725
Freedom.....	9	22													33915	704	4065	.....	746
Grant.....	10	84													40287	2946	6147	.....	824
Jefferson.....	11	39													80592	431	292	.....	824
Liberty.....	12	182													2198	255	1346	.....	619
Lincoln.....	13	158													22801	608	5717	.....	701
Norway.....	14	263													27628	517	2546	.....	807
Richland.....	15	71													12375	43	640	.....	539
Rose Creek.....	16	58													28555	48	2499	.....	453
Union.....	17	285													22110	1167	5035	.....	617
Washington.....	18	40													17004	340	809	.....	550
White Rock.....	19	323													38357	352	5395	.....	746
Belleville City.....	20	20													16849	188	4325	.....	665
Scandia City.....	21	21													26090	213	3222	.....	606
	22														175	6	123	.....	1
	23														290	12	12	.....	7
Tot l.....		2877	9580	1963	12090	18518	226719	32127	8793	832	7194	13552	6869	48360	\$573992	12833	81733	653	9622	14807

WHEAT AND BARLEY.

Republic county is located in what was known, from 1872 to 1878, as the spring wheat belt of Kansas, composed of seven counties lying in a compact body in the northwest, five of which, Marshall, Washington, Republic, Jewell and Smith, being in the northern tier, and the other two, Cloud and Mitchell, adjoining. In 1878, these seven counties produced 3,345,340 bushels, or nearly three-fifths the entire spring wheat product of the State. In the number of bushels raised, Republic county ranked in the State as follows :

1872 as 2d.	1876 as 2d.	1879 as 1st.
1873 as 6th.	1877 as 3d.	1880 as 3d.
1874 as 3d.	1878 as 1st.	1881 as 2d.
1875 as 1st.		

Thus it appears that, for a period of ten years, she held the first place three years, the second place three years, the third place three years, and the sixth place one year. But at present its cultivation is almost entirely abandoned, not because wheat cropping has exhausted or even seriously impaired the properties of the soil necessary to produce its perfect development in straw and grain.

The greater portion of the wheat that has been grown in Republic county, has been on new land, or ground that had not been ploughed more than two or three times at most. Our soil in the bottom is an alluvial deposit, and on the uplands a vegetable mold, both of which, by deep and thorough cultivation, become light and mellow, and seem determined to remain in that condition. It is almost impossible to get it back into a solid, compact mass, as it was found under the native sod, a condition seemingly necessary for the successful culture of both winter and spring wheat. Experience, we think, has demonstrated that wheat will not pay in Kansas, on land that has been brought under thorough cultivation. This is one reason for discontinuing its culture. Another is that it is subject to the attack of chinch bugs, those pests to the farmer, which in dry seasons frequently destroy whole fields of wheat, and afterward seriously damage the corn crop. Besides, most farmers of close observation concur in the opinion that stock-raising, in its various departments, ought to be made a leading, if not the most prominent, feature in farm operations. Hence, many of our best farmers are turning their attention

in this direction. From 1876 to 1879, barley was quite successfully grown. Republic county ranked as follows:

1876 as 3d.	1877 as 2d.	1878 as 1st.	1879 as 2d.
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This crop has also been nearly discontinued, only 2,016 bushels being raised in the county in 1882.

CORN IS KING.

In 1876, for the first time, the corn crop of the county exceeded one million bushels. In 1880 we ranked as the seventh corn producing county in Kansas, and in 1882 as third, producing, as shown in the table, 4,646,835 bushels, only two counties in the State producing a greater number of bushels, viz., Marshall and Sumner; but it must be borne in mind that these counties embrace a much larger area than Republic. The following shows the area of the three counties named, and the number of bushels produced by each:

Republic, 720 square miles.....	4,646,835 bushels
Marshall, 900 square miles.....	4,899,900 bushels
Sumner, 1,188 square miles.....	4,671,520 bushels

From the above, it will be readily seen that Republic, in proportion to area, led both the others so far that it is hardly worth while to make a comparison.

So, also, in the number of swine. In 1882 Republic had 41,915; Marshall, 33,337; Sumner, 32,640.

We have had but two short corn crops since the settlement of the county,—nearly a total failure in 1874 on account of the grasshopper visitation, and a partial failure in 1881 on account of an unfavorable season,—and yet we are frequently asked whether we raise any crops or have any stock in the county.

CENSUS.

The population of the county was in

1882.....	14,057	1874.....	8,020
1861.....	5	1875.....	8,048
1862.....	13	1876.....	8,758
1863.....	47	1878.....	10,132
1868.....	630	1880.....	14,913
1870.....	1,281	1881.....	13,117
1873.....	7,055		

In 1880 about 1,500 laborers, employed in building the B. & M. railroad, were enumerated by the U. S. census-takers in the town-

ships of Big Bend and Rose Creek, which accounts for the large increase from 1878 to 1880 and the falling off from 1880 to 1881. The population in 1883 is 14,897.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

The following shows the taxable property of Republic County by townships, both real and personal, for the year 1883:

Albion.....	\$ 81,121	Lincoln.....	\$ 76,676
Beaver.....	49,616	Norway.....	105,704
Belleville.....	82,887	Richland.....	59,608
Big Bend.....	188,228	Rose Creek.....	117,259
Courtland.....	68,740	Scandia.....	108,396
Elk Creek.....	75,258	Union.....	132,402
Fairview.....	85,599	Washington.....	75,026
Farmington.....	87,928	White Rock.....	84,622
Freedom.....	100,814	Belleville City.....	48,116
Grant.....	84,067	Scandia City.....	72,931
Jefferson.....	70,089		
Liberty.....	63,175	Total.....	\$1,918,586

CHAPTER VI.

ELECTION RETURNS.

In chapter number three we have given the election returns down to and including the year 1869. Below will be found the returns down to and including the year 1882.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1870.

	<i>Votes.</i>		<i>Votes.</i>
REPRESENTATIVE.		COUNTY ATTORNEY.	
G. W. Johnson.....	112	A. F. Heely.....	217
N. T. VanNatta.....	211	A. D. Wilson.....	27
PROBATE JUDGE.		SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
I. M. Page.....	136	Chas. Wilson.....	114
J. C. Griffith.....	182	Wilson Lancaster.....	215
CLERK DISTRICT COURT.		HERD LAW.	
L. R. Dobyns.....	195	For Herd Law.....	164
G. B. Austin.....	72	Against Herd Law.....	28
A. B. Tutton.....	7		

In 1871, A. D. Wilson, of Scandia, was the regular nominee for representative for Republic county in the State Legislature, R. P. West, Peter McHutcheon and D. C. Gamble being independent candidates. At the election in November, A. D. Wilson received 275 votes; R. P. West, 163; P. McHutcheon, 154; D. C. Gamble, 77.

S. W. Skeels was elected county clerk without opposition.

I. O. Savage was elected county treasurer over G. J. Trowbridge by 23 majority. W. W. Newlon, independent candidate for sheriff, was elected over W. S. Latham, by a majority of 42. E. O. Kindy was elected register of deeds, over V. VanTrump, and J. G. Arbuthnot was elected county surveyor.

L. C. Hanson, J. C. Williams and J. H. Frint were elected county commissioners.

In 1872, R. P. West was the regular nominee for representative, but was defeated by Capt. A. Shaw, by a majority of 312.

C. Perry was elected clerk of the district court; A. D. Marble, county superintendent; Joseph Boothe, probate judge; and A. F. Heely, county attorney.

At the November election in 1873, W. H. Pilkenton was elected

representative over R. P. West, independent candidate, by a majority of 81.

I. O. Savage was re-elected county treasurer over J. E. Cooper, independent candidate. C. Perry was elected county clerk over E. M. Crummer, by a majority of 7. J. G. Arbuthnot was elected county surveyor over J. C. Price.

R. J. Adams was elected register of deeds. W. F. Compton was elected coroner.

Robert Kyle, J. C. Reily and John Manning were elected county commissioners.

Josiah Kindt, independent candidate for sheriff, was elected over Robert Swan, the regular nominee.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1874.

	<i>Votes.</i>		<i>Votes.</i>
SENATOR 28TH DISTRICT.		COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.	
Horace Cooper.....	510	D. C. Gamble.....	670
R. P. West.....	491	B. W. Hollen.....	308
REPRESENTATIVE.		A. D. Marble.....	
W. H. Pilkenton.....	998		78
COUNTY ATTORNEY.		CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.	
A. F. Heely.....	563	John Brown.....	1050
N. T. VanNatta.....	470	Frank Sorgatz.....	20
PROBATE JUDGE.			
Joseph Boothe.....	664		
W. H. Boyes	341		
H. G. Dow.....	69		

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1875.

	<i>Votes.</i>		<i>Votes.</i>
REPRESENTATIVE.		REGISTER OF DEEDS.	
R. P. West.....	849	R. J. Adams.....	1397
D. C. Gamble.....	459	CORONER.	
TREASURER.		W. F. Compton.....	1378
E. M. Crummer.....	520	COMMISSIONER 1ST DISTRICT.	
Robert Kyle.....	153	W. E. Day.....	186
A. Odell.....	152	C. A. Northrup.....	147
J. E. Cooper.....	171	L. D. Smith.....	94
CLERK.		COMMISSIONER 2D DISTRICT.	
C. Perry.....	1379	J. T. Glasgow.....	260
SHERIFF.		L. C. Hanson.....	126
Josiah Kindt.....	716	T. W. Johnson.....	101
R. W. VanDyke.....	457	COMMISSIONER 3D DISTRICT.	
J. A. Mosher.....	203	J. W. McCall.....	236
COUNTY SURVEYOR.		Geo. L. White.....	231
J. C. Price.....	1398		

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1876.

SENATOR 33D DISTRICT.

Votes in Republic county.

James Strain, Rep.....	334
I. O. Savage, Ind. Rep.....	1121
L. W. Borton, Dem.....	310

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

N. T. VanNatta.....	Elected
A. E. Taylor.....	

PROBATE JUDGE.

Joseph Boothe.....	Elected
J. C. Reily.....	
A. B. Young.....	

SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

J. C. Price.....	Elected
J. M. Roach.....	

CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

Frank Armstrong.....	Elected
E. A. Hallowell.....	

REPRESENTATIVE 106TH DISTRICT.

W. H. Pilkenton.....	625
Milton Grim.....	390

REPRESENTATIVE 107TH DISTRICT.

Geo. L. White.....	354
D. C. Gamble.....	260
R. P. West.....	104
A. J. Beers.....	169

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1877.

COUNTY CLERK.

Votes.

C. Perry.....	1345
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COUNTY TREASURER.

E. M. Crummer.....	1264
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SHERIFF.

Wm. Norris.....	329
Brady Bowling.....	169
Frank Brown.....	235
J. P. Forshee.....	324

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

J. A. Mosher.....	574
E. A. Hallowell.....	752

CORONER.

R. P. West.....	386
J. C. Reily.....	948

SURVEYOR.

Votes.

J. C. Price.....	1273
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COMMISSIONER 1ST DISTRICT.

J. C. Keene.....	246
W. E. Day.....	131

COMMISSIONER 2D DISTRICT.

L. C. Hanson.....	268
W. McDonald.....	127
Nicolas Marty.....	115

COMMISSIONER 3D DISTRICT.

J. H. McCall.....	253
Peter Doctor.....	182

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1878.

REPRESENTATIVE 106TH DISTRICT.

Votes.

Wm. M. Moore.....	284
J. G. Arbuthnot.....	172
J. B. Pollard.....	96

CLERK DISTRICT COURT.

Votes.

J. E. Hallowell.....	911
J. P. Heaton.....	411

REPRESENTATIVE 107TH DISTRICT.

Geo. L. White.....	340
D. C. Gamble.....	199
A. D. Wilson.....	251
H. T. Wetzel.....	41

SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

J. H. McCall.....	1166
J. H. Sherrard.....	192

COMMISSIONER 1ST DISTRICT.

A. B. Bachelor.....	196
A. Steenblock.....	20
W. W. Wait.....	157

PROBATE JUDGE.

Joseph Boothe.....	1220
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COUNTY ATTORNEY.

N. T. VanNatta.....	1208
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ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1879.

	<i>Votes.</i>		<i>Votes.</i>
COUNTY TREASURER.		REGISTER OF DEEDS.	
S. G. Stover.....	1878	E. A. Hallowell.....	1124
M. W. Hodgins	50	John Kasl.....	761
COUNTY CLERK.		E. D. Spafford	31
C. Perry.....	1074	CORONER.	
M. C. Polley.....	820	J. C. Reily.....	1125
J. Williams.....	39	G. W. Lash.....	52
SHERIFF.		C. Taylor.....	693
R. B. Ward.....	549	COMMISSIONER 2D DISTRICT.	
Josiah Kindt.....	648	L. C. Hanson.....	384
J. P. Forshee.....	229	J. W. Smith.....	293
E. D. Bugbee.....	28	COMMISSIONER 3D DISTRICT.	
John A. Clark.....	29	J. F. Wells.....	337
Wm. Norris.....	258	Geo. Kidder.....	271
W. C. Shall.....	199	Conrad Meyers.....	20
SURVEYOR.			
J. C. Price.....	1339		
W. H. Thompson.....	299		
E. W. Wagener.....	55		

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1880.

	<i>Votes.</i>		<i>Votes.</i>
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.		SUPT' PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
For the constitutional amend- ment prohibiting the manufac- ture and sale of intoxicating liquors.....	1330	J. M. Lawrence.....	1886
Against.....	919	J. H. Sherrard.....	609
SENATOR 33D DISTRICT.		W. H. Thompson.....	136
N. B. Brown.....	477	REPRESENTATIVE 106TH DISTRICT.	
R. P. West.....	1345	W. H. Leigh.....	725
L. J. Crans.....	728	S. F. Vinton.....	332
COUNTY ATTORNEY.		S. M. Edwards.....	101
N. T. VanNatta.....	1582	REPRESENTATIVE 107TH DISTRICT.	
L. J. Tibbetts.....	847	D. C. Gamble.....	438
T. M. Noble.....	16	W. P. Peake.....	689
PROBATE JUDGE.		F. N. Hart.....	40
Joseph Boothe.....	1941	W. C. Shall.....	275
T. W. Johnson.....	536	COMMISSIONER 3D DISTRICT.	
H. Smith.....	130	J. F. Wells.....	Elected
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.		Samuel Whan.....	.....
J. E. Hallowell.....	1893		
W. A. Allen.....	594		
Geo. H. Collins.....	138		

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1881.

	<i>Votes.</i>		<i>Votes.</i>
COUNTY TREASURER.		SURVEYOR.	
S. G. Stover.....	2051	F. W. Wagener.....	1717
COUNTY CLERK.		W. H. Thompson.....	399
C. Perry	1918	CORONER.	
Geo. A. Terpening.....	162	J. C. Reily.....	1725
REGISTER OF DEEDS.		A. Blocklinger.....	117
J. A. Mosher.....	1039	COMMISSIONER 1ST DISTRICT.	
E. A. Hallowell.....	1070	S. M. Edwards.....	366
SHERIFF.		A. B. Bachelor.....	272
T. M. Little.....	536	COMMISSIONER 2D DISTRICT.	
Josiah Kindt.....	726	E. S. McKay.....	180
W. P. Rarick.....	700	John Goold.....	157
J. B. Pollard.....	7	T. Wohlfort.....	447
S. A. McKay.....	138		

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1882.

	<i>Votes.</i>		<i>Votes.</i>
REPRESENTATIVE 79TH DISTRICT.		SUPT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
W. A. Reeves.....	603	J. M. Lawrence.....	1535
J. B. Pollard.....	350	J. S. Carpenter.....	603
REPRESENTATIVE 80TH DISTRICT.		CLERK DISTRICT COURT.	
Wm. Glasgow.....	490	E. A. Hallowell.....	1732
D. C. Gamble.....	561	W. A. Hallowell.....	403
Geo. A. Terpening.....	183	COMMISSIONER 2D DISTRICT.	
COUNTY ATTORNEY.		E. S. McKay.....	258
T. M. Noble.....	1159	R. T. Stanfield.....	185
N. T. VanNatta.....	825	T. Wohlfort.....	462
B. F. Surface.....	250		
PROBATE JUDGE.			
Joseph Boothe.....	1392		
R. P. Cheney.....	299		
S. F. Vinton.....	545		

From the returns given above, it will be observed that ordinarily there has been no dearth of candidates for the various offices within the gift of the people of Republic county.

In 1871, there were four candidates for representative, the same in 1876, 1878 and 1880, in the 107th district, and three from the 106th in 1878, and the same number in 1880. In 1874, there were three candidates for probate judge and three for county superintendent; in 1875, four for treasurer and three for sheriff; in 1877, four for sheriff; in 1879, seven candidates for that important

office, only one of whom was elected; and in 1881, there were only five aspirants for that position. The number for this year has not yet been definitely ascertained; but a very close observer, in strolling through the political woods, would undoubtedly discover game and several parties who already have very tall lightning rods erected for the nominating fluid to play upon, thus relieving the people from any embarrassment on account of lack of candidates. One thing, however, is quite remarkable,—no regular nominee for the office of sheriff has been elected since 1869, some independent candidate invariably succeeding.

Politically, the county is and has ever been Republican, being at one time the banner Republican county in the State, casting 1,060 votes for Thomas A. Osborn for Governor, in November, 1872, and 25 for Thaddens H. Walker, the Democratic candidate.

CHAPTER VII.

COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.

As stated in a former chapter, the county was organized in September, 1868, with a population barely sufficient for that purpose; and, the county lying wholly within the homestead area, consequently having very little real estate subject to taxation, and nearly every settler sheltering himself behind the \$200 exemption clause in the constitution, it is not strange that the county found itself unable to pay current expenses. The total taxable property of the county in 1869 was but little more than \$100,000, and under the law only one per cent could be levied for general revenue, raising only \$1,000 for current expenses, providing the tax had all been collected, which, in those days, did not often happen. Then the lands known as the State or Steele lands, being the principal portion of the real estate in the county subject to taxation, paid no taxes for that year, owing to some irregularity in advertising them for sale, consequently the tax collected for current county expenses was considerably less than \$1,000. In 1870, the taxable property had increased to \$202,329, on which the county tax was, in round numbers, \$2,000. In the spring of 1871, a committee to investigate the financial affairs of the county was appointed, consisting of C. Perry, A. D. Wilson and T. J. Baird, who reported an indebtedness of \$5,500, and the same constantly increasing, which, from the nature of the case, was unavoidable; and the fact that the county had been organized at too early a date became apparent to every one. County scrip depreciated to 60 cents on the dollar, and books, stationery and other supplies needed by the county, had to be paid for with depreciated paper.

And so matters continued until April, 1873, when \$15,000 in county bonds were issued by the county commissioners, to liquidate outstanding indebtedness, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature approved February 20, 1873. This measure afforded temporary relief only, as the amount was barely sufficient to liquidate outstanding indebtedness, leaving nothing for current expenses for the year.

The tax levy of 1873 was insufficient to meet expenses, and the indebtedness steadily increased until 1876, when the maximum of

\$42,800 was reached. During this year, \$27,800 in county bonds were issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, approved February 28, 1876, to pay off outstanding scrip, and provide for the current expenses for the year. These were ten per cent. bonds, running 15 years, the last of which were issued by the commissioners December 26, 1876. Since that time, the debt has been steadily reduced until the present time, leaving a balance outstanding June 15, 1883, of \$19,000, which has been refunded in 6 per cent. bonds running ten years, but subject to call after five years. A tax levy of one per cent on the present taxable property of the county would pay these bonds off. Our total municipal indebtedness, including county township, and school district bonds, was, on the 1st day of July, 1882, \$52,754, which has been reduced since that date at least \$5,000, leaving our total indebtedness at present a little less than \$48,000. The following shows the indebtedness of Republic and a few sister counties in northern Kansas, each having about the same amount of taxable property, July 1, 1882 :

Republic.....	\$ 52,754	Ottawa.....	\$100,000
Washington.....	108,475	Clay.....	117,390
Jewel.....	112,014.72	Mitchell.....	62,000
Cloud.....	215,641.33		

The above is official, and ought, we think, to be quite satisfactory to the tax-payers of the county, showing as it does that, as compared with the other counties, our financial affairs have been carefully guarded and well managed.

CHAPTER VIII.

TOWNSHIPS, CITIES, VILLAGES, ETC.

ALBION TOWNSHIP.

As shown by the map, Albion occupies the northeast corner of the county, and is known as town 1 south, range 1 west, and is a most excellent township of land for farming purposes. It is watered by Cherry creek, which flows southeast, through the southern half of the township. Reuben Phillips made the first settlement in October, 1869. The township was organized in 1870, and David Gockler was the first township trustee. Prairie Grove post-office was established in 1872, and E. W. Hall appointed first postmaster.

ROSE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Rose Creek lies immediately west of Albion, is well timbered and well watered, Rose creek flowing northeast through the greater portion of the township. Magnesia limestone is found in great abundance on twelve different sections of land. The first settlement was made by Thomas Register, May 15th, 1867. The township was organized in 1870, and Frank Powell was the first township trustee.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Liberty, next west of Rose Creek, is also well watered, and has considerable timber. Among the first settlers were J. J. Wilkes, Thomas Benson, Andrew Glenn, Geo. A. Hovey, and Desmond Craine. The township was organized in 1871, and was christened Liberty by Mrs. G. A. Hovey. Geo. A. Hovey was the first township trustee.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement in this township was made by John Stevens, who built the first house, in 1870. Among the early settlers were Wm. R. Toll, Stephen Matteson, A. B. Turner, and Mr. Free, the latter building the first frame house in the township. Noah Miles was the first township trustee.

BIG BEND TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the northwest corner of the county, is watered by the Republican river, which flows through it from the

northwest to the southeast. The first settlement was made by Daniel Davis. The first business established was a general store by Wm. Walton, in the northwest corner of the township, in 1871. Gomeria post-office was established in 1871, W. R. Charles post-master.

WHITE ROCK TOWNSHIP.

So called from a creek of the same name, which flows across the northern and western portions of the township. The first settlement was made by Philip Keyser, in the spring of 1862, who remained but a short time. In the fall of 1863, S. M. Fisher, James Reed, and one Clark made a settlement, but left the following spring on account of Indian troubles. No further settlement was attempted until 1866, when Thomas Lovewell and others came to stay. White Rock post-office was established in May, 1871, and Chester Babcock appointed postmaster.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement made in this township was by S. Sherdahl, April 10th, 1870, and who is still a resident of the township. Mr. Sherdahl had his only team of horses stolen by the Indians, May 18th, 1870. The township was organized July 7th, 1871, and E. K. Mahan appointed first trustee. Magnesia limestone is found on section 33. This township embraces a larger area than any other in the county, the Republican river forming its western boundary.

FREEDOM TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the center of the county, east and west, is well settled and well improved, and is one of the best in the county. The first settlement was made on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 35, by Dr. A. B. Tutton, in the spring of 1870. The first school was taught by Mrs. A. Odell, at her residence, in the winter of 1870-1. The township was organized in July, 1871, and named Freedom by Wm. Hughes: and Robt. M. Edgecomb was the first township trustee. An abundance of magnesia limestone is found in the south part of the township.

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP

lies next east of Freedom, and is also an excellent township of land. First settlement was made in 1870; and was named Fairview by Joseph Northrup, first township trustee. The population is about equally divided between Americans and Bohemians.

FARMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

John Harris, sr., and Calvin Mapes were the first settlers in this township, making settlement in 1867. The next were H. H. Hardenburg and Mary Cummins, who came in May, 1868. This was the first township organized in the county. An abundance of limestone is found, and the township is well watered by Mill creek, and has considerable timber.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

John Harris and James Swan were the first to make settlement in this township, Harris taking a homestead on the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4, and Swan pre-empting the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the same section on the 5th day of March, 1866. Edwin Enoch came in April, Z. P. Rowe and Jacob Hull in the summer of the same year. Henry Willoughby, Wm. Oliver, and Samuel Elder came in the fall, settling in the south part of the township. This township is well watered, has considerable timber, and an abundance of building stone.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement was made by J. E. Van Natta and Wm. Harshberger, May 10th, 1862, David and John Cory coming soon after; and, still later, Henry Mead, J. H. Frint, Noah Kunkel, J. R. Robbins, J. H. Jackson, and George Wilcox. In this township, the first school was taught and the first sermon preached in Republic county. Good building stone is found on nearly every section, and pottery clay is quite abundant. The township was organized in 1871.

BELLEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

So called from Belleville, the county seat. It was settled by J. C. Reily, and T. C. and W. H. H. Reily, his sons, in 1866, all of whom are still residents of the county. This township is watered by Salt and Reily creeks, which flow across it from north to south, has considerable timber, an abundance of limestone, and many valuable improvements. J. C. Reily was the first township trustee.

SCANDIA TOWNSHIP.

Scandia was first settled by the Scandinavian colony, in the fall of 1868. This township lies on both sides of the river, which is spanned by a substantial bridge at Scandia City, a place of consid-

erable commercial importance. The township was organized in 1870.

COURTLAND TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement in this township was made by C. A. Holmstrom in the spring of 1869, who broke the first prairie and built the first house. The first school-house was built by subscription, in district No. 42, in the summer of 1871. The township was organized in 1871, and called Soldier, afterward changed to Courtland. Christopher Parkinson was the first trustee.

BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

E. B. Pedersen and T. A. Nelson settled on Beaver creek in 1869, being the first settlers in the township. It was called Buffalo precinct until 1873, when, principally through the efforts of Mr. Pedersen, the township was organized, and named Beaver, from the creek which flows through it. This was the last township organized in the county.

NORWAY TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement in the township was made by Thomas Green and family in 1869. Norway post-office was established January 1st, 1870, and J. G. McCathron appointed postmaster. This township lies on both sides of the Republican river. Twenty-five per cent is bottom land, and very fertile. Good building stone is found on seventeen different sections, and good pottery clay is found on section 15. The township was organized in 1871.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP

was settled by Daniel Meyers, in March, 1861, one of the first settlements in the county. West Creek post-office was established June 26th, 1871, and Joseph A. Dewese appointed postmaster. Sections 17, 27, 33, 34, and 35 are underlaid with coal, and pottery clay is found on the northeast quarter of section 16. Hydraulic cement is also found in the township in considerable quantities, and magnesia limestone of most excellent quality is distributed throughout the entire township. It is watered by West creek, and has considerable timber.

GRANT TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement was made by James G. Tutthill, in 1861. The great salt marsh, described elsewhere in this work, lies wholly within this township. The township was organized in 1868. It is

well watered, well timbered, has plenty of magnesia limestone, and is one of the most prosperous townships in the county, stock growing being one of the leading industries.

ELK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Elk Creek, lying in the southeast corner of the county, was settled early in 1868, the first settlers being W. H., Geo. W. and E. A. Willoughby, Wm. Oliver, A. Mapes, M. H. Harper, Samuel and Robert Edwards, Romante Alderman, and Frank Smith. John Manning, G. W. Johnson, Reuben James, and John W. Jarrett arrived October 15th, the same year; and C. G. Bowers and family, on the 16th. John H. Ranney came later in the fall. Elk creek flows from north to south across the township, affording plenty of water, and, in many places along its banks, there is considerable timber. Limestone, for building purposes, is abundant. The township was organized in 1871.

BELLEVILLE CITY.

The Belleville Town-site Company was organized on the 25th day of September, 1869, and the following named persons were reported as charter members: James E. VanNatta, N. T. VanNatta, A. B. Tutton, W. A. Means, J. H. Frint, T. C. Reily, W. H. H. Reily, W. A. Dugger, John MacFarlane, John Harris, jr., B. F. Sayler, T. C. Smith, W. W. Newlon, John W. Corey, G. H. Jackson.

The site selected was the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2, town 3 south, range 3 west, the same being made with a view to a central location in the county. On motion of A. B. Tutton, the town was christened Belleville, in honor of Arabelle, his wife. At this time, the town was on paper wholly, no buildings having been erected, nor improvements of any kind made. At this meeting, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "*Resolved*, That this company proposes Belleville as a point for the county seat of Republic county, Kansas, and that we use all due exertion, as a company and individually, for its election." Subsequent events show that this company stood together to carry out this resolution.

At the second meeting of the company, held August 27th, the charter and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected: J. E. VanNatta, president; John McFarlane, secretary; John

Harris, jr., treasurer; B. F. Sayler, J. C. Reily and A. B. Tutton, were elected directors. A portion of the town site was surveyed by E. P. Hedenskogg, county surveyor, in the fall of 1869.

The third meeting was held November 13th, 1869, at which meeting R. P. West moved that a house 16x18 feet be erected for the use of the company, and that the logs for the same be placed on the ground by November 27th, which motion prevailed. A. B. Tutton was chosen chairman of the board of directors, and the meeting adjourned.

No more meetings were held until March, 1870, when 1,000 feet of native lumber was purchased for \$35, delivered, and Mr. Tutton authorized to receive bids for digging a well.

The next meeting was held April 4th, and the job of digging the well was let to Dave Woodruff.

Next meeting was held May 29th, 1870, when the following plan and specifications for finishing the house were adopted:—

Resolved, That the town house be chinked with rock, daubed with mortar, covered with cottonwood shingles, one door and one window cut and finished, gables finished with lumber, window to be in the east and door in the west end.

Style of architecture not distinctly stated, probably a combination of the Ionic, Doric and Grecian bend.

Opportunity was now offered for bids to finish the house in accordance with the above plan and specifications; and the same being received and considered, the contract was awarded to John G. Rich for the sum of \$26, the house to be completed in twenty days, which we presume, was complied with, although this the record does not show. We may state, in passing, that W. P. Weeks slept in this house on the night of April 28th, 1870, before it was roofed, he being the first citizen that slept on the town site. This log building, standing alone on the high prairie, with no other buildings or timber in sight, presented an appearance of incongruity; yet the squatty little structure had an air of newness about it that was quite refreshing. In this house, the first store was kept, by J. C. Bright; the first post-office, by A. B. Tutton, postmaster; and the first school, taught by Mrs. Eliza G. Lathan, in the winter of 1870-71.

During the summer and fall of 1870, several substantial business

houses were built, among which we mention, a general store on the southwest corner of the public square, by G. D. Bowling; a drug and grocery store, by J. C. Griffith; a general store, by Vantrump & Hallowell; and a hotel on the north side of the square, by Wm. Piper. During the summer of 1870, the little *Telescope* was started, the first issue being on the 20th of September. Geo. Wood started the first blacksmith shop in the fall, on the southwest corner of the square. Charles Blanchard opened the first wagon shop, and manufactured the first wagon and the first buggy at Belleville in August, 1872, and is still carrying on the trade, turning out first-class work.

Everything seems to have worked harmoniously and well until the latter part of the year 1870, when A. B. Tutton, a member of the board of directors, accompanied by Marshal Stone and J. C. Bright as witnesses, proceeded to the land office at Junction City, where he represented himself as the president of the town site company, and authorized and empowered by said company to make final proof on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 2, town 3, range 3, the tract selected as the town site of Belleville. With the assistance of Stone and Bright, on whom the obligations of an oath seem to have rested very lightly, he succeeded in making final proof, taking receiver's receipt in his own name. We had heard before this of a man stealing a barn in the State of New York, but this was the first case we recollect of where a whole town site had been stolen. Soon after this, Tutton left for parts unknown, but was pursued by R. W. VanDyke and W. S. Lathan, acting for the town company, who, after a long and tedious search, captured him at York Center, Nebraska, and brought him to Belleville to answer for his crookedness. A rope and a limb of a tree were talked of, but better counsels prevailed, a compromise effected, and Tutton deeded the town site back to the company, after which he was allowed to depart in peace.

This fraudulent final proof made by Tutton was afterward canceled by the general land office. On the 9th day of August, 1872, the town company requested J. C. Griffith, probate judge, to prove up on the Belleville town site. For this purpose, he was provided, by the company, with agricultural college scrip. On the 10th of August, the Judge reported that he had made the final proof as

requested, whereupon the town company resolved to issue deeds on demand to those entitled to them. But towards the latter part of February, 1873, intelligence was received from the land office that the commissioner of the general land office at Washington had refused to accept agricultural college scrip in payment of town sites, and that the scrip sent had been returned. By direction of the town company, C. H. Smith and V. Vantrump, accompanied by Judge Boothe, proceeded to Concordia, and made final proof on the town site, by paying the cash, on the 28th day of February, 1873, just in time to make the town property taxable for that year; and so at last, after much delay and vexation, a title was obtained, the patent being received October 1st, 1874.

On the 1st day of December, 1874, the unsold lots belonging to the company were divided by lot among the stockholders, and the Belleville Town-site Company, after an eventful career of over five years, was dissolved.

SCANDIA CITY.

The first settlement made at Scandia was in the fall of 1868, by the members of the Scandinavian Agricultural Society, of Chicago, Illinois. The first settlers to arrive were M. Johnson, Chas. Leson, P. Walin, — Lundin, John Strom, F. Granstadt, A. Bergren, A. Ericson, J. R. Sandell, John Holmstrom and Peter Johnson. The town was named New Scandinavia.

The first store was built in the fall of 1869, by J. R. Sandell, size 8 feet square, and his first stock of goods invoiced one hundred and twenty-five dollars. This was the first store started in Republic county. Mr. Sandell is still in the mercantile business, and his trade long since outgrew the limits of the first little store, and he now keeps a large and elegant stock of goods.

The second business house was built by A. B. Whiting, of Milford, Davis county, who kept a stock of general merchandise.

The third was Wilson Bros., Chas. and A. D., who kept a general store, starting in the spring of 1870.

The next was a grocery house, by August Weld, who commenced business sometime in the summer.

A. T. Miller and Amos Coyle built a business house in the summer of 1870, and commenced general merchandising in the fall. Dr. Amos Coyle started a drug store the same fall.

L. C. Hanson opened the "Hanson House" early in the spring of 1870, being the first hotel in Republic county.

At the time the settlement was made at Scandia, the nearest settler on the south was one Dutton, in Cloud county, about sixteen miles down the river. The nearest on the east was the Salt Creek settlement, fourteen miles distant, and S. M. Fisher and a few others had made a settlement on White Rock Creek. In the spring of 1869, immediately after the killing of the boy Gramstadt by the Indians, E. B. Pedersen was dispatched to Fort Riley, the nearest military post, for assistance, but failed to procure any at that time. A short time after, however, seventy-five men, under command of Col. Weir, were sent to Scandia, where they remained on duty about two months.

The post-office was established July 1st, 1869, E. H. Hansen being the first postmaster, and the office was called New Scandinavia. This was the third post-office established in the county. The mail was brought from Junction City once a week. Capt. Geo. L. White is the present postmaster.

The Scandinavian Improvement Company, of Chicago, started a steam saw-mill at Scandia in the spring of 1869, and about a year later a grist-mill was attached. The mill was remodeled and considerably improved in 1873 by the addition of a new engine, two run of new burrs, new bolting machinery, etc. The dam across the river one-half mile above the old site of the mill was built in 1876, at an expense of \$5,000, and the mill moved and rebuilt. Excellent water-power was obtained, with a fall of six feet, Leffel's Turbine wheel running four burrs, two for wheat, one for corn, and one for middlings. Capacity of the mill, 150 barrels of flour per day besides corn and middlings; size of mill, 30x40 feet, two and a half stories high besides basement. This mill is operated by C. F. Erierson.

Geo. Lembke was the first justice of the peace in Scandia township, being appointed by Gov. Harvey in the spring of 1870.

The first school taught in Scandia was in the summer of 1870, by Maria Young, now the wife of Walter Johnson. This was a three months' subscription school, and was taught in the old colony building, afterward purchased by the district, and used for several years as a school-house.

The Atchison, Republican Valley & Pacific R. R. Co. was organized in April, 1878, and work commenced in June of the same year. The first train ran into Scandia, December 24th, 1878.

The Hanson House was destroyed by fire, October 22d, 1879, was rebuilt the same fall, and re-opened in just three months from the date of the fire.

The order of incorporation of Scandia as a city of the third class, was made March 28th, 1879. First election held on the 15th of April, 1879, at which A. D. Wilson was elected mayor, C. W. Gulick, D. F. Longnecker, T. A. Nelson, L. C. Hanson and A. B. Wilder, councilmen. R. L. Whitney was elected police judge. A. D. Marble was appointed city clerk; Isaac McClun, treasurer; and M. J. Sigsbee, marshal and street commissioner.

The present officers are: Mayor, C. P. Carstensen; council, L. R. White, Theo. Hurtz, A. L. Whitney, C. G. Bulkley and J. R. Sandell; city clerk, W. H. Stinson; city marshal, M. J. Sigsbee.

The population of Scandia, according to census of March, 1883, is 607,—males 405, females 302. There are, of this number, American, 443; Swedish, 74; German, 25; Scotch, 15; Norwegian, 13; Irish, 10; English, 7; Bohemian, 1; Danish, 1; Colored, 16.

INVENTORS.

W. H. Stinson, one of the early settlers and contractor and builder, is the inventor of a novel device for the use of carpenters and other wood workers. It is called a dado plane guide, and its use greatly facilitates the work of making window and door frames, and all work requiring transverse or oblique gains or grooves, being so constructed that, when set for any particular piece of work, any number of exact duplicates can be made without gauging or marking. The device was patented April 25 and August 15, 1882.

Albert Schlapbach, of Scandia, is the patentee of a hand press or lemon squeezer, which is well adapted to the use for which it is designed. Patented in 1882.

REPUBLIC CITY.

Republic City is located on section 36, in Big Bend township. In March, 1878, A. B. Young purchased the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of said section at a public sale of school land, with the view of starting a

town. Mr. Young had associated with him Milton Grim, H. S. Stone, T. F. Marlett, J. B. Pollard, Fred and Wm. Elliott each contributed ten acres of land, making seventy acres in all, with seven members as a town company. The company was chartered immediately, and in May twelve blocks were laid off, and lots offered free to any person who would build on them. About the first of October, E. B. Duncan moved a small dwelling house from his farm, three miles away, and built a blacksmith shop about the same time. These were the first buildings on the town site.

Gomeria post-office was moved from Mr. Pollard's, in October, to Duncan's, and Mr. Duncan appointed postmaster. In May, 1879, Mr. A. Capers erected a business house, the town company donating him two lots. The post-office was then moved from Duncan's to Capers', and the latter appointed postmaster, holding the office until in 1882, when H. Stone was appointed, and still holds the office.

In June, 1879, Wm. Spotts built a small blacksmith shop and dwelling house combined. Mr. Spotts opened the first boarding house in the city. In September, E. Kerns erected the second business house, keeping dry goods and groceries. His building was blown down, and Mr. Kerns soon after left. At the close of the year, there were eight or nine buildings on the town site.

In June, 1879, the town was surveyed, and lots offered for sale. In the fall, the extension of the Central Branch from Scandia to the State line was commenced, and some grading done. In the spring of 1880, the railroad was completed, depot built, and trains commenced running in June. C. W. Gulick built the Famous New York store, 20x50 feet, in May of the same year. The Chicago Lumber Company opened a yard in June, with D. S. Zanker as manager. In the fall, George Michel erected his large and commodious livery stable. Another blacksmith shop was built, and an elevator erected.

During the year 1881, the growth of the town was rapid. Many large business houses and several elegant dwelling houses were erected. The town site now embraces one hundred acres, and lots which, three years ago, were given away, are now selling for from \$75 to \$300 each.

Republic City is surrounded by a rich farming country, is a good

market, is pleasantly and healthfully located, and is one of the best trading points in the county. Land in the vicinity is selling at from \$8 to \$25 per acre, according to improvements.

HARBINE.

Harbine is located on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4, town 1 south, range 4 west, in Republic county, and on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33, town 1 north, range 4 west, in Nebraska, and is on the line of the B. & M. railroad.

The first building erected on the town site was the railroad depot, in August, 1880. The second was a business house, by Boorman & Waite, on the Kansas side of the railroad. The next were a dwelling-house, by David Carpenter, and a grain house by Gregg & Keyser, in the fall of the same year. Mr. Noah Miles, an old resident of Republic county, built the hotel in 1881, and Harsh & Son opened a lumber yard about the same time. Boorman & Waite built a second business house on the north side of the railroad, in March, 1883.

The lumber business is now carried on by Ward Brothers, and the grain trade by Gregg & Keyser, I. B. Gaylord, manager. Geo. A. Beal has a drug store on the south side, and a hardware store on the north.

Harbine is an important shipping point, and is rapidly growing.

CUBA.

Cuba is located on the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 4, in Richland township, and on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 33 in Farmington township. It is on the main road from Belleville to Washington, is surrounded by a good country, and is an important trading-point.

John Swan built the first business house, in 1873.

WHITE ROCK.

The town of White Rock, on creek of same name, was laid out in the spring of 1871, on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 7-2-5, there being one building on the site at that time,—a general store kept by John Galbraith.

A saw-mill was built early in 1871, by Ogle & Laney. This mill was run five or six years, and turned out a large amount of lumber, principally oak, ash, black walnut and cottonwood, 15,000

feet having been sawed in twenty-four hours, with two sets of hands. The logs were cut on White Rock creek, Marsh creek and the Republican river.

A large flouring mill was built in 1878, by Geo. R. Thacker: is a water-power mill, with Turbine wheel and three run of stone.—two for wheat and one for corn. A forty horse-power engine was put in by Fred Cooper in 1881, so that the mill could be kept running during low water which sometimes occurs during the months of August and September.

From 1872 to 1876, White Rock was the most prosperous town in Republic county.

A weekly newspaper was published here for about one year in '77 and '78, by Harlan Taylor, called the *White Rock Independent*, and was what its name indicated—independent in politics.

Well-water is obtained at a depth of 20 feet.

Land in the vicinity is now selling at from ten to twenty-five dollars per acre, according to improvements, and no finer country can be found anywhere.

MINERSVILLE.

This town is located on the county line between Republic and Cloud, on section 35 of Lincoln township in Republic, and on sections 1 and 2 of Sibley township in Cloud.

Coal was first discovered here by Nelson in 1869, who opened a mine the same year. Coal then sold at \$5 per ton at the bank. Wm. Campbell opened the second bank in 1870, on section 35; worked the same about one year, when he sold out to John Richardson, who has worked the same mine ever since. C. Conet opened the third mine in the summer of 1871, worked the same one winter, then sold the mine to Alexander Henderson, who still owns the mine. S. F. Curtis commenced mining in 1874, and is carrying on an extensive business. There are at present 19 mines in successful operation, furnishing employment during the winter season to 200 men, turning out every winter 20,000 tons of coal, worth at the mines the snug little sum of \$55,000. The coal is found at a depth of 25 to 50 feet, the shallow places being worked by slopes, and the deeper by means of shafts, and all elevated by horse-power.

The post-office was established in 1877, and Chas. E. Berggren appointed postmaster. Samuel Demurs is the present postmaster.

The Knights of Labor have a strong and prosperous local assembly at this place, instituted March 4th, 1882, by John F. Young, of Scranton, Ks., local organizer, with 32 charter members. The present membership is 49. The present officers are, Geo. Helman, master workman; Alexander Richardson, worthy foreman; Wm. Pickering, venerable sage; Chas. Foster, recording secretary; Chas. Richardson, financial secretary; Elisha Morris, treasurer. Meet every Tuesday night, at the hall in Minersville. Hall 21x50 feet, built of magnesia limestone, and is a neat and substantial structure. The Sunday school is held in this hall, and preaching every two weeks by Rev. Williams, Methodist, and the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Presbyterian. No organized church as yet.

SEAPO.

Seapo, signifying the great salt basin, is located on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 28, town 4, range 2, and was surveyed into town lots by E. P. Hedenskogg, county surveyor, in 1870. Geo. W. Beebe was the first to engage in merchandising, commencing early in 1870. T. B. Hazen settled at Seapo, June 20th, 1871, and opened a general store in July of the same year, bringing his goods with him from Lomax, Ill.; has been engaged in the trade ever since, doing a good business all the time, and has probably sold more goods than any other man in Republic county. James G. Tuthill was the first postmaster, and the first in the county. J. N. Curtis is the present postmaster.

A large steam flouring mill was built by A. W. Miller, in 1874. It has a forty-five horse-power engine, two run of stone, and first-class machinery throughout, its capacity being 100 barrels of flour per day. Cost of mill, \$12,000, now owned by T. B. Hazen.

NEW TABOR.

John Kasl located on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 23, town 2 south, range 2 west, the present town site of New Tabor, in March, 1871, and erected the first business house in June of the same year. He opened a general stock of merchandise that summer, and is still engaged in the same business, receiving a good patronage. The next house built was a stone dwelling by the same party. Both of these

buildings are still standing. A blacksmith shop was built in the spring of 1872 by Wesley Scoedopole, who still carries on the business of blacksmithing, with all the work he can do. The post-office was established in July, 1872, and John Kasl appointed postmaster, which he has held most of the time since. The next business house was built by Joseph Saip and John Kuchera, who kept a general store. The next was built by Albert Kasl and John Houdek, in the spring of 1879, who engaged in general merchandising. Geo. Boals built a hardware store in the summer of 1879, carried on the business about six months, then sold out to Joseph Kuchera, who still continues the trade. In October, 1878, John Nemec started in blacksmithing, and still carries on the business. In October, 1878, Dr. Frank Sloskanskey started a drug store in the building erected by John Kasl, in 1871, who still carries on the trade, and practices medicine at New Tabor and vicinity. A dwelling house was erected by John Nemec, in 1879. In 1880, a large business house was built by Anton Houdek and Joseph Bouska, the building being now occupied by John Kasl as a general store and post-office. Peter Pinter is at present building a large and fine dwelling house. Washecek Bros. commenced trade in general merchandise, October 10th, 1882, in the building formerly occupied by John Saip, and are having a good trade.

Meetings are held regularly every Sunday by the Presbyterian society, at the school-house. Services are conducted by John Rundus.

Unimproved land in the vicinity of New Tabor is valued at from \$8 to \$12 per acre. Good water is obtained at a depth of from 35 to 50 feet. A good hotel is kept by Wm. Oliver, with good stabling attached.

Wesley Waltman was one of the early settlers of New Tabor, settling on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14, in December, 1870.

CHAPTER IX.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, NEWSPAPERS, RAILROADS, ETC.

There are one hundred and three school districts lying wholly within the limits of the county, and four joint districts—No. 1, Republic and Jewell; No. 1, Republic and Washington; and Nos. 1 and 2, Republic and Cloud. All of these have school-houses, except one—104, recently formed, which will build during the summer or fall. The school-houses are nearly all good and well furnished. The school population is 4,954. The number enrolled as attending the schools, for the year ending June 31st, 1882, is 5,410. The number of teachers required is 111. The average salary paid, per month, is, to males, \$30.85; to females, \$25.60. Teachers' wages are advancing, and the average for this year will exceed that of last year about 20 per cent. The number of graded schools is three,—district No. 6 at Scandia, No. 14 at Belleville, and No. 63 at Republic City. A meeting has been called for the purpose of establishing a graded school in district No. 33, at New Tabor.

The district having the largest school population is No. 6, 201 pupils; No. 63, 140 pupils; No. 14, 134 pupils. The district having the least number is No. 58, with 13 pupils.

Normal institutes have been held every year at Belleville since they were established by law, and the same are now self-supporting. The average attendance of teachers at these institutes is 86. A county teachers' association is regularly organized, and meetings have been held monthly for the last year, with a good attendance of the teachers of the county at every meeting, and an unusual interest in the cause of education is being manifested.

The present county superintendent is John M. Lawrence, under whose efficient supervision and management the schools generally throughout the county are rising rapidly to a higher standard. Mr. Lawrence is now serving on his second term, and is the only person who has been re-elected to the office of Superintendent in Republic county.

In several of the schools, algebra, natural philosophy, book-keeping, civil government, and physiology are taught.

The present board of examiners are J. M. Lawrence, chairman, B. T. Bullen, and F. A. Smith.

CHURCHES.

Every shade of religious opinion and belief is represented, from Roman Catholics to Latter-Day Saints. As stated in another chapter, the first gospel sermon preached was by a representative of the M. E. church, at a very early date in the history of the county : and this denomination seems to have been the pioneers in religious organization and work, and are, perhaps, more widely diffused than any other in this county.

The first to organize was the M. E. church in Grant township, known as the Fairview church, during the latter part of the year 1870, and the meeting-house was built in the summer of 1872, being the first house of worship erected in the county. Rev. E. R. Brown was the instigator of the enterprise, Thomas Gray being the architect and builder. This house was erected under great disadvantages, as nearly all the lumber was hauled from Waterville. The present pastor of this church is Rev. W. H. Williams, of Seapo.

The next was the M. E. church at Belleville, organized by G. S. Dearborn, presiding elder, May 27th, 1871, with Rev. Mr. Freem pastor in charge, and R. P. West, local deacon ; S. K. Waterson, class leader ; Geo. A. Hovey, recording steward ; W. F. Compton and James Anderson, stewards. At this time, it was ordered that the preacher take up an appointment north of Belleville, to be called Rose Creek appointment. This class was organized at R. P. Cheney's, in June, 1871, with R. P. Cheney as class leader, and is now known as the Spring Hill class. Rev. Freem stated there was too much talent in this neck of the woods for him to preach to, and the presiding elder promptly relieved him, and supplied his place with Rev. George E. Nicholson. The present membership on the Belleville charge is about one hundred. Rev. R. A. Hoffman is the present pastor, and is also secretary of the Northwestern Conference, an active and untiring worker in the cause. Class leaders — Belleville, Geo. A. Hovey ; Spring Hill, D. M. Howard ; Beauchamps, Wm. E. Whitney ; Grace Hill, S. H. Doty.

The M. E. church at Scandia was organized in April, 1882, and was made a station in April, 1883. Present membership, 35.

Preaching each Sabbath, morning and evening, by G. H. Woodward, pastor.

Society of Friends, commonly known as Quakers, in Richland township, organized in 1871. A meeting-house was built in 1877, being the first place of worship erected in the township. Sarah Saycox, Mary A. Roberts, and Elisha Janeway are the preachers. Membership at monthly meeting, 250.

Roman Catholic church, in Richland township. Meeting-house on NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 17, and built in 1879. A large congregation, and meetings held regularly. Father Lowinig, spiritual adviser.

Church of Latter-Day Saints, or Re-organized Church of Jesus Christ, first organized at Prairie Home, June 8th, 1880, with eight members. The place of meeting has since been moved to Bennett school-house, in Richland township, where meetings are held regularly every two weeks, John D. Bennett, pastor. Membership, 22.

The Roman Catholic church in Freedom township was organized in 1874. Meetings are held regularly every month at the house of John Shemonski, with a membership of eighteen families. They are building a fine church this season on the northeast corner of section 7, in said township. The church has a title to three acres of land for a site for church and burying grounds.

The Baptist church in Norway township is called New Salem, Elder Thomas, pastor. Services held regularly every two weeks.

The Swedish Evangelical Amana church, in Beaver township, was organized in 1873. A meeting house, 34x95 feet, is now enclosed, and, when finished, will be the finest church building in the county. Meetings are held regularly every Sunday, and preaching once in two weeks. N. Oshlund is the present pastor. Membership, 200.

The Belleville congregation of the German Baptists, or Dunkard Brethren, was organized in the fall of 1880, at Wm. Gooch's residence, in Belleville township, and church services have been held regularly ever since, in six different places in the county, every two and four weeks. The present membership is about 100. Lemuel Hillery, ordained elder. Wm. Lugenbeel, Ida; Louis Jordan and Daniel Smith, Cuba; Wm. Austin, Scandia; and Jeremiah Hillery, Belleville, are the ministers. Grounds have been selected for a place of worship on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20, in Belleville township,

and a meeting-house will be erected the present season. This denomination commenced religious work in Farmington township in 1871.

The Cumberland Presbyterian church in Freedom was organized in 1871, by A. Odell. Services are held regularly at the Odell school-house. F. M. Madden is the present pastor. Membership about 50. Also, the same church organized about the same year in Courtland township, by Rev. Odell. Present pastor, Rev. Madden. Membership, 45.

The Disciples, commonly called Campbellites, are ably represented by Dr. J. C. Griffith, who commenced religious work here in 1870, has preached most of the time since, and has established congregations in several places in the county.

NEWSPAPERS.

The *Belleville Telescope* started September 30th, 1870, when there were only two buildings on the town site. The paper has always been Republican in politics, has labored earnestly and persistently for the advancement of the material interests of Belleville, Republic county, and northern Kansas.

The *Scandia Journal*, published by A. B. Wilder, at Scandia, Kansas, was established February, 1872. In politics, it is independent Republican, is ably conducted, has a large circulation, and has done much to promote the best interests of its locality and the county generally.

The *Republic City News*, a spicy and readable weekly recently started at Republic City, has a large circulation, and is laboring earnestly to advance the interests of both town and county, and, from present indications, has a bright future before it.

RAILROADS.

There are two lines of railroad in the county. The Atchison, Colorado & Pacific, runs north up the Republican valley 26.36 miles in the county, assessed for the year 1883 at \$152,941.32. The stations along this line are Norway, Scandia, Republic and Warwick, the latter being the present terminus. The Republican Valley R. R. runs along our northern border, 12.71 miles of track

in the county, assessed at \$82,977.24. No stations on this line in the county.

The number of miles of track in each township is as follows:—

Atchison, Colorado & Pacific,—Big Bend, 7.90 miles: Union, 6.12: Scandia, 6.13: Norway, 6.21. Total, 26.36.

Republican Valley R. R.,—Big Bend, 4.98 miles: Washington, 2.42: Rose Creek, 5.31. Total, 12.71.

CHAPTER X.

SECRET ORGANIZATIONS.

Belleville Lodge No. 96, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 27th, 1872, by Geo. W. Shriner, Deputy Grand Master. The following is a list of the charter members: W. H. Pilkenton, W. H. Allen, A. J. Smith, A. J. Hill and A. Blocklinger. The present officers are: A. Dixon, N. G.; T. M. Noble, V. G.; V. Vantrump, recording secretary; J. S. Beckwith, permanent secretary; D. Clemons, treasurer. Present membership, 40. Meet every Monday night at their hall in Belleville. This is the oldest secret organization in Republic county.

White Rock Lodge No. 126, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 26th, 1875, by Special Deputy Grand Master W. H. Pilkenton. The following are the charter members: Andrew Lowe, W. K. Miller, D. L. Badley, Samuel Akins, J. W. Johnson, John Hobson, A. B. Young, Joseph Smith and John Counzelman. The present officers are: Geo. W. Beyrs, N. G.; E. S. McKay, V. G.; H. K. Peckham, secretary; C. L. Emery, treasurer. Meet every Saturday night at their hall in White Rock.

Ida Lodge No. 147, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 17th, 1878, by W. H. Pilkenton, Deputy Grand Master. Charter members: J. S. Davenport, John Davenport, Henry Bartle, Robert Allen, F. T. Powell and D. H. Johnson. The present officers are: A. Steenblock, N. G.; W. F. Bobenhouse, V. G.; S. M. Edwards, secretary; James Matteson, treasurer. Membership, 20. Meet at their hall in Ida.

Scandia Lodge No. 165, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 12th, 1880, by W. H. Pilkenton, Grand Master of the State of Kansas, who appointed the following assistants: Grand marshal, D. L. Badley; grand warden, H. K. Peckham; grand secretary, E. A. Hallowell; grand guardian, W. A. Brock. The following is a list of the charter members: M. Curran, W. A. Smith, J. L. Dixon, A. B. Wilder, Daniel Young, Leroy Whitney, C. P. Carstensen, M. Weislogel, R. Nicolas and T. M. Little. At the first meet-

ing, M. Curran was elected N. G.; L. Whitney, V. G.; W. A. Smith, recording secretary; C. P. Carstensen, treasurer. At this meeting, the following persons were duly initiated as members: P. Curran, D. F. Longnecker, W. F. Allen and James Weyand. This lodge was incorporated under the laws of the State of Kansas, February 22d, 1883, and is now in a prosperous condition, with a membership of 40. Only one funeral benefit has been paid by the lodge since its organization,—that of the wife of Bro. Richard Nicolas. The meetings are held regularly in a large and finely furnished lodge-room every Tuesday evening. The attendance is good, and a general interest in the good work is manifested by all the members. The present officers are: M. Weislogel, N. G.; James Weyand, V. G.; L. R. White, recording secretary; W. H. Stinson, permanent secretary; Wm. Taylor, treasurer; Wm. G. King, warden; J. Leary, Con.; J. T. Spillman, R. S. N. G.; N. Marty, L. S. N. G.; Wm. F. Allen, R. S. V. G.; J. K. Glasgow, L. S. V. G.; Paul Honiff, R. S. S.; J. R. Sandell, L. S. S.; Simon Kolb, I. G.; George Nicholas, O. G.; J. F. Sothers, chaplain.

Republic City Lodge No. 204, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 22d, 1882, by A. H. Dow, Grand Master State of Kansas. The following is a list of charter members: T. M. Little, D. S. Zencker, A. T. Miller, F. W. Craft, T. C. Clark, W. E. Finley, I. W. Williams, M. C. Polley, Wm. Taylor, T. F. Marlatt and Chas. Somers. The present officers are: F. W. Craft, N. G.; I. W. Williams, V. G.; J. Beck, secretary. Present membership, 33. Meet every Saturday night at their hall in Republic City.

Republic Encampment Lodge No. 30, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 25th, 1876, by Special Deputy Grand Patriarch S. H. Kelsey, assisted by Chas. H. Krebs and H. S. Wooden. The following is a list of charter members: W. H. Pilkenton, V. Vantrump, I. O. Savage, Josiah Kindt, Wm. Hughes, E. A. Hallowell, W. C. Shall, A. J. Hill, Jas. H. Bradd, F. M. Cox, Geo. E. Ross and Chauncey Perry. The present officers are: I. O. Savage, chief patriarch; D. Clemons, senior warden; W. H. Pilkenton, junior warden; J. Kasl, high priest; D. Clemons, treasurer; V. Vantrump, scribe; A. J. Hill, O. W.; W. A. Smith, I. W. Meet first and third Saturdays of each month at Odd Fellows' Hall, Belleville.

Belleville Lodge, No. 129, A. F. & A. M., was duly chartered by the Grand Lodge of the State of Kansas, A. F. & A. M., on the 17th day of October, A. D. 1872, and duly instituted by Special Deputy Grand Master W. P. Mudgett, of Waterville, Kansas, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1872. Its charter members were C. I. McIntyre, Joseph Boothe, Taylor Wilson, R. W. VanDyke, R. C. Carr, S. A. McKay, John Hadsell, Austin Phelps, Wm. H. Harmond, James Mackey, Benjamin Abbott, A. A. Burk, J. J. Schofield and John F. Wells. And its first officers were, C. I. McIntyre, W. M.; Joseph Boothe, S. W.; A. T. Wilson, J. W.; R. W. VanDyke, treasurer; R. C. Carr, secretary; S. A. McKay, S. D.; John Hadsell, J. D.; A. L. Phelps, S. S.; Wm. H. Harmond, J. S.; J. Mackey, tyler. The present officers are, N. T. VanNatta, W. M.; Wm. Alexander, S. W.; J. J. Schofield, J. W.; M. E. Hall, treasurer; C. Perry, secretary; John Nealeigh, S. D.; John Rich, J. D.; E. A. Hallowell, S. S.; A. Steenblock, J. S.; A. R. Park, tyler. The present membership numbers 47. Lodge meets at their hall in the city of Belleville on the 2d and 4th Saturday evenings of each month.

Lebanon Lodge, A. F. A. M., was organized under dispensation, August 21st, 1882, by E. D. Hylier, Past M. W. M. of the State of Kansas. Dispensation granted to S. W. Gunter, W. M.; C. S. Morey, S. W.; R. W. Swan, J. W. Charter granted Feb. 22d, 1883; organized under charter as Lebanon Lodge No. 221, March 21st, 1883, by Benj. Lake, Special Deputy G. M., assisted by A. A. Carnahan, John S. Elliott, and A. E. Carlisle. Present officers: S. W. Gunter, W. M.; C. S. Morey, S. W.; R. W. Swan, J. W.; R. Morey, treasurer; H. B. Speldia, secretary; M. Curran, S. D.; W. A. Smith, J. D.; M. J. Stanley, S. S.; J. H. Nikirk, J. S.; A. Schapbach, T. Present membership, 15 master masons. Meetings held regularly on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each month, in a large and well furnished hall.

Orion Lodge No. 50, Knights of Pythias, was organized March 13th, 1882, by Max J. Alwyns, grand deputy. Charter members were C. F. Woodward, C. P. Carstensen, John Hamberger, C. S. Morey, M. Weislogel, W. A. Smith, John H. Cullers, Jas. Weyand, B. W. Lathrop, A. Keeler, A. L. Whitney, R. W. Swan, H. B. Speldia, Frank Newton, J. S. Thompson, Ed. Christian, N. Marty.

E. M. Purdy, L. C. Weyand, C. H. Buck, M. W. Ward. The officers chosen at the organization are as follows: John Hamberger, P. C.; C. F. Woodward, C. C.; E. M. Purdy, V. C.; C. H. Buck, P.; C. S. Morey, M. of V.; J. S. Thompson, M. of F.; W. A. Smith, K. R. S.; Herman Speldia, M. at A.; Frank Newton, I. G.; A. L. Whitney, O. G. Present membership, 20. Meet every Friday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Scandia.

Belleville Lodge No. 55, A. O. U. W., was instituted August 12th, 1880, by Wm. R. Sheen, Deputy Grand Master Workman, and the following officers were elected. C. Perry, past master workman; Joseph Boothe, master workman; W. H. Woodward, foreman; E. A. Hallowell, overseer; L. R. White, recorder; J. P. Heaton, financier; E. M. Crummer, receiver; J. Vantrump, guide; Lafe Ball, inside watchman; J. Walker, outside watchman. Trustees: A. E. Taylor, J. C. Humphery, and Daniel Miller. Medical examiner, Dr. L. R. White. Officers at present date: C. Perry, Joseph Boothe, V. Vantrump, J. S. Beckwith, W. W. Wait, past master workmen; S. G. Stover, master workman; E. M. Crummer, foreman; D. Miller, overseer; J. H. Bradford, recorder; M. E. Hall, financier; C. Perry, receiver; J. Walker, guide; J. E. McCullough, inside watchman; V. Vantrump, outside watchman; Eli Haskett, E. M. Crummer and J. S. Beckwith, trustees; C. M. Arbuthnot, medical examiner. Present membership, 22. Lodge meets in Masonic Hall, the 2d and 4th Thursday evenings of each month.

CHAPTER XI.

SOLDIERS' REUNION, ORGANIZATION, ETC.

A public meeting was held in Belleville, November 29th, 1878, for the purpose of making arrangements for holding a reunion of the ex-soldiers of the county, at which time a committee of arrangements was appointed, with instructions to report programme, time and place of holding the meeting, etc.

The committee reported on the 7th of December, naming December 13th as the time and Belleville as the place for holding the same, which report was accepted and adopted.

Friday, the 13th, the day set for the reunion, turned out to be the stormiest of the season thus far, the wind being one of those peculiar Kansas zephyrs which, farther east, would be called a high wind, blowing at its best gait all day, and the snow flying so as to render travel well-nigh impossible. Notwithstanding all this, some 200 of the "boys," fired by the patriotism still so fresh in their bosoms, managed to be present, besides quite a number of citizens, including many ladies, who so kindly furnished the most bountiful supply of luscious rations, of which there was a large quantity left over. The day was passed in exercises, in drill, speaking, story-telling, and drinking genuine soldiers' coffee, etc., all within doors, the weather being too inclement for out-door exercises.

The welcome address was delivered by Mayor Woodward, who was followed by Mr. Ed Knowles, H. G. Dow, and others. Hon. E. J. Jenkins, of Concordia, who had been expected to speak, expressed his inability to be present, in the following sympathetic and patriotic letter:

CONCORDIA, December 11th, 1878.

W. H. Woodward, Mayor, Belleville, Kans. :

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 7th has just been received. The time between this and the day of your reunion is so short that it will be impossible for me to arrange to be present. Nothing would afford me more pleasure than to be present at a reunion of the soldiers who defended the Republic. During my official career in the Republican Land District, I have met many gallant fellows among the homestead settlers, who, having done gallant and noble service in the defense

of their country, in time of peace exhibit the best evidence of good citizens by improving and developing the prairies of the West, thus aiding the nation by advancing civilization westward, into the hitherto wild waste of wilderness.

Many of them carry as many scars as were upon the person of Coriolanus of old, and I have frequently thought that our government, in the disposition of the public lands, has not done as much for the honorably discharged soldiers as they deserve for their services. I believe every honorably discharged soldier, who fought in the defense of the Union, should have a quarter section of land, free of charge, to be selected from the public lands belonging to the government. If the odd-numbered sections, within the limits of grants to railroad companies, that have been granted to such companies since the close of the war, and during that struggle, had been reserved for and given to the honorably discharged soldiers, their widows and orphans, the government would have done a noble work as a partial compensation to the men whose patriotism and valor saved the government and the nation as a unit, with its escutcheon untarnished.

A feeling of sadness comes o'er my mind as I contemplate the remembrance of the departed who fell in battle, while there is one thought that is consoling,—that they are not forgotten by the true patriots living, while the mystic chord of memory stretches from every battle field and soldier's grave to every hamlet and dwelling place throughout the land.

Very Respectfully,

E. J. JENKINS.

No steps were taken at this time to effect a permanent organization, but on the 9th day of August, 1879, in pursuance of previous notice, a meeting was held for that purpose, at the court-house in Belleville, and a permanent organization effected by the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. G. McCathron; vice-president, S. A. McKay; secretary, P. F. Grant; treasurer, H. G. Wallin.

A committee of arrangements was then appointed, viz., J. H. Crane, G. Lembke, S. A. McKay, E. C. Baker, Capt. W. W. Wait, and H. C. Swartz. At this meeting, it was decided to hold the annual reunion on the public square in Belleville, on September 18th. The following persons were announced as speakers: E. J. Jenkins, Concordia; Hon. I. O. Savage, Freedom township; Dr. W. H. Woodward, Belleville; L. C. Hanson, Scandia.

The second annual reunion was held at Belleville, September 18th, 1879, and proved to be a perfect success, a more enjoyable affair

having never before taken place in Republic county. From 7 A. M. until nearly noon, crowds flocked in from all parts of the county, until the number reached the neighborhood of 2,000. There were about 500 soldiers present, who were formed into companies, and, under the command of Col. D. C. Gamble and their respective captains, they were drilled and marched, marched and drilled, until some of the boys cried, "Give us a rest."

After dinner, the assembly repaired to the grove on the public square, which had been neatly seated, and where a stand had been erected for the speakers, so as to listen to eloquent and patriotic addresses by Mayor Woodward and others, all of whom were attentively listened to and loudly applauded. The music and singing, by the choir, was excellent: also, the martial music by the White Rock and Cuba martial bands did much to enliven the occasion. Great credit is due Messrs. J. E. Hallowell, J. H. Crane, S. A. McKay, and others of the committee of arrangements, for the zealous and earnest manner in which they worked to make the second soldiers' reunion a grand success.

It was decided to hold the third annual reunion at Belleville on the first Thursday and Friday of September, 1880. The third annual reunion was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 14th and 15th, 1880. Gov. St. John and Senator Plumb were advertised to address the meeting, but, failing to attend, their places were filled by Colonel Gamble, Dr. W. H. Woodward, Hon. R. P. West, and others. There were fully 400 soldiers in attendance, and the best of feeling prevailed. The weather was fine, the attendance of citizens large, and everything passed off in a most harmonious and satisfactory manner.

The fourth annual reunion was held at Belleville, September 9th and 10th, 1881. The crowd the second day exceeded by far that of any former gathering in Republic county, and the programme was carried out to the letter. Not less than 3,000 people were in attendance.

The fifth annual reunion took place at Belleville, September 1st, 1882, and was well attended by the old soldier boys, as well as by citizens generally throughout the county. Dr. Griffith made the address of welcome to the boys, Thursday forenoon, which was able, interesting, and well delivered. The oration delivered by Colonel

M. M. Miller was a masterly effort, and was listened to with the greatest interest and attention by all present. Captain Dixon was officer of the day, and acquitted himself nobly in the discharge of his duties. The occasion was one long to be remembered by all present.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

John Brown Post No. 44, Department of Kansas, G. A. R., was organized at Belleville, Kansas, March 25th, 1882, by Department Commander J. C. Walkinshaw, with eighteen charter members,—W. W. Wait, G. A. Hovey, John M. Lawrence, Adam Dixon, G. A. Terpening, J. M. Ryan, J. E. Hallöwell, A. O. Kindy, J. H. Crane, B. R. Hogin, S. G. Stover, D. C. Bowersox, J. R. Bowersox, J. H. Bradford, William Hughes, Mark Cuthbertson, H. C. Bradley and D. Clemons. The present officers are: B. R. Hogin, commander; A. Shaw, S. V. C.; J. M. Ryan, J. V. C.; R. A. Hoffman, adjutant; O. Abbey, surgeon; D. C. Bowersox, Q. M.; J. M. Lawrence, chaplain; G. A. Hovey, O. D.; J. H. Crane, O. G.; J. H. Bradford, sergeant major; E. H. Couchman, Q. M. sergeant. Meet first and third Saturday of each month at Powell's Hall, in Belleville. Present membership, 99.

Wallace Post No. 137, G. A. R., was instituted at Scandia, Kansas, November 9th, 1882. The following is a list of the charter members: William W. Smith, Joseph T. Cooper, Charles G. Bulkley; Chauncey M. Messenger, Edwin B. Oliver, Simeon Albro, George A. Lembke, William R. Goodwin, William K. VanHorn, Eric Nelson, Sam A. McKay, King A. Travenor, Christian Anderson, James L. Boothe, Henry G. Cooper, Jasper L. Loofborrow, Edwin A. Stone, James M. McAfee, Pinkney D. Gardner, John W. Blubecker, Charles W. Gulick, J. H. Nikirk and Albert T. Sius. The present membership is 28. The officers are: Charles W. Gulick, commander; Pinkney D. Gardner, senior vice; Christian Anderson, junior vice; J. N. Loofbourrow, Q. M.; Charles G. Bulkley, adjutant; W. W. Smith, officer of the day; K. A. Traner, surgeon; C. M. Messenger, chaplain. Meet on second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

Harbine Post No. 212, G. A. R., Department of Kansas, was organized May 15th, 1883, at Harbine, Kansas, by B. R. Hogin, Commander of John Brown Post and Special Deputy Department

Commander. The following is a list of charter members: William J. Elliott, Abram Brant, William Holderness, William T. Stewart, Ezekiel Carpenter, I. B. Hayes, Thomas F. Marlett, Henry S. Stone, Arah C. Kimball, Alonzo Powers, Peter Welch, Oscar Van Valkenburg, Edward T. Riley, William Branen, Henry Swartz, Isaac B. Gaylord, James W. Smith and Charles K. James. The present officers are: I. B. Gaylord, commander; J. W. Smith, S. V. C.; H. C. Swartz, J. V. C.; A. C. Kimball, surgeon; C. K. James, chaplain; William H. Holderness, Q. M.; T. F. Marlett, officer of the day; W. T. Stewart, officer of the guard; E. T. Riley, adjutant; Oscar VanValkenburg, Q. M. sergeant; E. Carpenter, sergeant major.

White Rock Valley Post No. 211 was organized May 16th, 1883, by B. R. Hugin, Special Deputy Department Commander. The charter members are 12,—viz., William Scott, Thomas Lovewell, George McSchindle, John Maudlin, Willard Woodruff, John Persinger, Elias D. Baker, Thomas E. Ballard, Frank M. Pool, Calvin Shoup and Robert Wills. The officers are: E. D. Baker, commander; Thomas Lovewell, S. V. C.; John Persenger, J. V. C.; Thomas Ballard, surgeon; William Scott, chaplain; George McSchindle, Q. M.; Calvin Shoup, officer of the day; John Maudlin, officer of the guard; Frank M. Pool, adjutant; Robert Wills, sergeant major; W. Woodruff, Q. M. sergeant. Meet at Odd Fellow's Hall in White Rock.

Pleasant Dale Grange No. 1,059, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized February 10th, 1874, with 35 charter members, and have held meetings regularly ever since. The present membership is 126. Meet the first and third Saturdays of each month at Powell's Hall, in Belleville. The present officers are: Win. H. Boyes, W. M.; William H. Thompson, overseer; I. O. Savage, secretary; Ezra Powell, treasurer; J. J. Wilkes, lecturer; D. VanAken, steward; R. P. Cheney, chaplain.

Emerald Grange No. 1,263, Patrons of Husbandry, meets at Cuba on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. The present membership is 45. The officers are: H. O. Studley, master; S. A. Ingham, overseer; H. H. Hoffman, lecturer; A. Briscoe, secretary; J. G. Arbuthnot, treasurer.

Adams Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. J. A. Jacobs, W. M.; J. J. Burkman, secretary. Meet every two weeks at Seapo.

Star Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. J. B. Rickard, W. M.; A. Steenblock, secretary. Meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, Ida, every two weeks.

CONCLUSION.

Republic county is situated within the limits of what was called, by the geographers of thirty years ago, the Great American Desert, and, as late as 1856, a *New York Tribune* correspondent, in describing the desert which was supposed to include all that part of Kansas lying west of a line drawn from north to south, across the State, one hundred miles west of the Missouri river, says "that the country west of this line is wholly unfit for cultivation, and must forever remain so." And, as late as 1870, when the writer came to Kansas, he was told by a gentleman living in one of the river counties, who seemed intelligent and well informed, that white people could not live in Kansas west of the 6th principal meridian, and, down to that time, the settlement of the country was regarded as experimental, and even the early settlers of this county doubted whether the high prairie land would ever be brought under successful cultivation. But, thanks to the hardy pioneers who first attempted the solution of this problem, who braved dangers, seen and unseen, it is now an accomplished fact, and what a debt of gratitude we, who came later, owe to them. Peace hath her victories no less renowned than those of war, and these men waged a war with the elements, with contending circumstances of poverty and privation, such as will ever entitle them to the highest meed of praise.

They were, in the strongest sense of the term, pioneers. They reached out and beyond the pale of civilized life, and here, casting their lot, bravely set themselves to work out the problem of their lives. Weaker men came and went, leaving behind them a story of disaster and failure, of life wasted, but these men had a mission to perform, and winter's storm nor summer's heat, with drouth and blasting winds, served not to drive them from the accomplishment of their purpose. Nor was this all, for in addition to all the attacking forces which nature marshaled to compass their defeat, the murderous Indians lurked, with stealthy tread, around their humble homes, ready to take advantage of unguarded moments, and strike all they loved and cherished to death. How weak, indeed, is tongue

or pen in presence of such heroic devotion to duty. We may imagine but never can portray the sacrifices sustained, the fiery furnace of trial through which these hardy pioneers passed, and out of which they came sublimely forth. Their faith brought forth rich fruit, and you and I now reap the golden harvest, the product of their toil and trouble. While many men faltered, they grew strong and stronger still, until they had wrought out, to a full completion, this fruition of their hopes.

Republic county is no longer part of the Great American Desert, but to-day is blooming like the rose, the home of fifteen thousand prosperous, contented, and happy people, whose happy lot was made possible by the valorous faith of these men and women, who, braving all dangers, enduring all hardships, won a victory, complete and glorious. All honor to those who are living still; and may the blessings of a grateful people rest upon the hallowed graves of those who, having grown tired of life, now rest from their labors.

PATRIOTIC RECORD.

The following is a list of the ex-soldiers now residents of the county, compiled from the enumeration made by the township assessors in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, approved March 1st, 1883. We do not claim that it is complete and perfect, but it is as nearly accurate as it was possible to make it from the means at our command.

The order of arrangement is as follows: First, name; second, rank; third, company letter; fourth, number of regiment; fifth, post-office address,—all post-offices, unless otherwise noted, being in Kansas.

ALBION TOWNSHIP.

Andrews, William private, K, 6 Minnesota vol. inf.	Hubbell, <i>Nebraska</i>
Andrews, William private, K, 23 Minnesota vet. res. corps.	Hubbell, <i>Nebraska</i>
Berry, Edwin private, B, 26 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Hubbell, <i>Nebraska</i>
Burditt, John private, K, 6 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Ida
Bacon, Silas H. private, I, 91 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Hubbell, <i>Nebraska</i>
Barton, Richard private, F, 122 Illinois volunteer infantry (<i>deceased</i>).	
Bott, Henry private, C, 28 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Ida
Berry, J. N. private, F, 92 Illinois mounted infantry.	Hubbell, <i>Nebraska</i>
Byrd, Isaac private, 20 Indiana battery.	Ida
Campbell, Jas. J. private, A, 7 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Hubbell, <i>Nebraska</i>
Cudney, Chas. private, K, 131 Indiana volunteer infantry.	Hubbell, <i>Nebraska</i>
Durlinger, Jas. R. corporal, D, 51 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Hubbell, <i>Nebraska</i>
Danton, John private, F, 54 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Hubbell, <i>Nebraska</i>
Davis, Milton private, A, 18 Missouri volunteer infantry (<i>deceased</i>).	
Edwards, Thos. H. corporal, K, 122 Illinois volunteer inf.	Hubbell, <i>Nebraska</i>
Fowler, H. Z. private, E, 8 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Hubbell, <i>Nebraska</i>
Gleason, William H. private, L, 11 Illinois volunteer cavalry.	Ida
Henderson, James private, F, 36 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Ida
Hanson, C. N. private, D, 23 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Hubbell, <i>Nebraska</i>
Hoover, C. W. private, I, 140 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Ida
Ladd, Ira private, F, 57 Ohio national guards.	Ida
Ladd, Ira private, F, 171 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Ida
Light, George private, F, 97 Indiana volunteer infantry.	Ida
Melvin, Brammel A. private, A, 41 Ohio volunteer infantry (<i>deceased</i>).	
Monett, W. H. private, I, 3 Illinois volunteer cavalry.	Ida
McDougal, James private, F, 140 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Hubbell, <i>Nebraska</i>
McDougal James private, A, 83 Illinois volunteer infantry.	
McDougal, James private, E, 61 Illinois volunteer infantry.	

McFarland, Cyrus sergeant, A, 117 Illinois volunteer inf.	Hubbell, <i>Nebraska</i>
McCall, Alleander lieutenant, Iowa militia.	Ida
Patrick, Geo. W. private, A, 1 New York engineer.	Ida
Ramsey, R. S. private, H, 66 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Haddam
Short, S. D. private, G, 8 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Hubbell, <i>Nebraska</i>
Sellers, James S. private, E, 14 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Ida
Salsbury, D. E. private, I, 38 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Hubbell, <i>Nebraska</i>
Starks, Homer private, D, 26 Illinois vet. volunteer infantry.	Hubbell, <i>Nebraska</i>
Summers, Elijah J. private, D, 77 Indiana vol. infantry.	Hubbell, <i>Nebraska</i>
Sholl, Jacob private, B, 151 Indiana volunteer infantry.	Hubbell, <i>Nebraska</i>
Schwendener, Christian private, D, 12 Wisconsin volunteer infantry.	Ida
Wood, B. F. 2d sergeant, A, 16 Michigan engineer.	Hubbell, <i>Nebraska</i>
Yates, W. W. private, A, 1 Illinois volunteer artillery.	Hubbell, <i>Nebraska</i>

BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, Gust sergeant, D, 37 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Jamestown
Clarke, Wm. private, H, 19 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Jamestown
Hall, Lewis seaman, navy, Wisconsin marine.	Scandia
Houghton, Joab private, C, 40 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Jamestown
Hanson, Ole private, G, 15 Illinois volunteer cavalry.	Jamestown
Haggaman, S. A. seaman, navy, marine.	Jamestown
Shackelford, W. N. private, B, 35 Missouri volunteer infantry.	Scandia
Spivey, B. private, B, 6 United States regulars.	Jamestown
Smith, Joseph captain, E, 30 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Prospect

BELLEVILLE CITY.

Berry, David private, C, 2 United States vol. infantry, Mexican war.	Belleville
Berry, David private, I, 1 Colorado volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Blanchard, Chas. private, G, 31 Wisconsin volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Bramer, Thomas private, H, 27 Michigan volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Bradford, J. H. private, A, 30 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Crane, John H. private, A, 9 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Clemmons, Daniel private, H, 2 Nebraska volunteer cavalry.	Belleville
Everts, S. L. sergeant, F, 8 Michigan volunteer cavalry.	Belleville
Hallowell, John E. musician, I, 39 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Hogin, B. R. 1st sergeant, K, 9 Iowa volunteer cavalry.	Belleville
Hoffman, R. A. private, F, 36 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Higgason, F. M. private, C, 83 volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Hughes, William private, H, 89 Ill. vol. inf., Andersonville prisoner (<i>deceased</i>).	Belleville
Kindy, Abram private, K, 12 Michigan volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Kindy, A. O. private, E, 66 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Munger, F. N. private, E, 11 Missouri volunteer cavalry.	Belleville
Munger, Geo. H. private, B, 43 Missouri volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Reily, W. H. H. sergeant, D, 42 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Ryan, John M. private, E, 9 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Stover, S. G. private, A, 92 Illinois mounted infantry.	Belleville
Perry, Chauncey private, E, 3 Michigan volunteer cavalry.	Belleville
Pilkenton, J. W. private, B, 9 Indiana volunteer cavalry.	Belleville

BELLEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Bowersox, D. C. private, B, 152 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Bullen, Leo private, F, 68 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Burandt, E. private, B, 2 New Hampshire volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Bushby, Ed corporal, C, 50 Wisconsin volunteer infantry.	Scandia
Blankenship, B. F. captain, H, 47 Kentucky volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Bradley, H. C. private, K, 30 Iowa volunteer cavalry.	Belleville
Boothe, Joseph private, H, 144 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Carpenter, G. B. private, E, 46 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Gardiner, O. A. A. private, A, 11 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Green, J. W. private, C, 1 Tennessee mounted infantry.	Belleville
Goodwin, W. H. private, F, 4 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Scandia
Harlam, Joshua	Belleville
Hall, W. R. private, A, 3 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Hillery, L. private, G, 75 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Harkness, J. L. private, K, 32 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Kindt, Josiah private, A, 2 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Mackey, Ezra private, F, 122 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Phelps, H. private, B, 114 New York volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Price, S. B. private, B, 30 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Reiley, Jackson private, D, 4 Iowa volunteer cavalry.	Belleville
Rider, S. T. private, D, 115 New York volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Wells, J. F. corporal, C, 152 Indiana volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Grant, T.	.....
Charles, J. T. private, K, 13 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Seapo
Clark, S. W. private, 12 Indiana volunteer infantry.	Minersville
Caves, Samuel private, D, 31 Missouri volunteer infantry.	Seapo
Campbell, C. A. private, A, 99 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Seapo
Campbell, J. M. sergeant, A, 99 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Seapo
Day, Nathan A. private, G, 215 Pennsylvania volunteer infantry.	Seapo
Davis, J. L. private, I, 8 Kentucky volunteer infantry.	Seapo
Ferris, Samuel private, C, 1 Missouri militia.	Seapo
Forney, Henry private, A, 129 Pennsylvania volunteer infantry.	Seapo
Gellespie, J. corporal, I, 1 Missouri volunteer infantry.	Seapo
Highly, T. J. private, C, 45 Missouri regulars.	Seapo
Hosner, Russell private, R, 187 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Seapo
Howard, Nelson private, L, 11 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Seapo
Isaacs, James private, I, 10 Kentucky volunteer infantry.	Seapo
Kellogg, S. J. private, B, 43 Missouri volunteer infantry.	Seapo
League, David private, A, 4 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Seapo
Lawrence, D. sergeant, A, 33 New York volunteer infantry.	Seapo
Morlan, Daniel private, C, 17 Kansas.	Seapo
Monroe, J. G. A. private, D, 4 Missouri volunteer infantry.	Seapo
McClanahan, W. F. private, B, 15 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Seapo
McLaughlin, J. private, H, 12 Kansas volunteer infantry.	Seapo
Price, S. B. private, 81 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Concordia
Roszell, A. private, C, 40 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Seapo

Smock, W. L. private, E, 59 Indiana volunteer infantry.	Scapo
Smith, S. private, E, 96 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Scapo
Seward, E. A. private, K, 47 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Scapo
Stenger, Joseph private, L, 1 Iowa volunteer cavalry.	Scapo
Stacy, C. private, D, 51 Missouri.	Scapo
Tate, J. J. private, B, 10 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Scapo
Way, P. P. private, E, 89 Indiana volunteer infantry.	Scapo
Way, A. W. private, K, 156 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Scapo
Gamble, D. C. lieutenant colonel, 66 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Scapo

BIG BEND TOWNSHIP.

Beck, Jacob private, D, 13 Kansas volunteer infantry.	Republic
Blair, Cyrus private, H, 6 Iowa volunteer cavalry.	Hardy, <i>Nebraska</i>
Cure, George sergeant, D, 4 Iowa volunteer cavalry.	Hardy, <i>Nebraska</i>
Cure, A. C. private, H, 95 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Hardy, <i>Nebraska</i>
Calvert, P. private, C, 30 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Hardy, <i>Nebraska</i>
Capers, A. sergeant, H, 4 Wisconsin volunteer cavalry.	Republic
Churchill, J. S. private, G, 142 Ohio vol. infantry & Nat. Guards.	Republic
Davis, D. N. private, I, 11 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Republic
Delezene, Benj. private, C, 12 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Republic
Hamell, John corporal, H, 25 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Hardy, <i>Nebraska</i>
Helfer, Jesse corporal, C, 37 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Republic
James, C. K. sergeant, K, 11 Indiana volunteer cavalry.	Hardy, <i>Nebraska</i>
Letsinger, C. F. sergeant, D, 11 Ohio volunteer cavalry.	Republic
Lunt, A. M. private, H, 67 Illinois volunteer infantry.	White Rock
Lowe, T. A. private, G, 46 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Hardy, <i>Nebraska</i>
Manly, William private, K, 12 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Republic
Muth, D. M. private, B, 79 Indiana volunteer infantry.	Republic
McCuen, Thos. corporal, H, 113 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Hardy, <i>Nebraska</i>
McGuire, — private, K, 16 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Republic
Pepler, Jonathan private, H, 25 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Hardy, <i>Nebraska</i>
Smith, J. W. corporal, E, 9 Iowa volunteer cavalry.	Republic
Stanley, M. M. sergeant, E, 75 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Republic
Stanfield, R. T. private, K, 120 Indiana volunteer infantry.	Republic
Shull, W. C. first lieutenant, K, 112 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Republic
Somers, Charles private, I, 84 Indiana volunteer infantry.	Republic

COURTLAND TOWNSHIP.

Botts, Joseph sergeant, D, 78 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Scandia
Campbell, A. J. private, C, 52 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Scandia
Fullen, W. H. private, F, 93 Indiana infantry.	Scandia
Free, W. Z. corporal, I, 8 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Scandia
Glasgow, J. F. corporal, fourth battalion, Iowa volunteer artillery.	Scandia
Hoyt, H. K. private, F, 9 Vermont infantry.	Scandia
Hollenbeck, — sergeant, I, 20 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Scandia
Jones, Lewis private, F, 58 Illinois volunteer cavalry.	Scandia
Lawrence, John M. private, F, 13 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Lawrence, John M. private, G, 2 Illinois volunteer artillery.	.....

Nirkirk, J. H.	color sergeant, —, 50 Indiana volunteer infantry.	Scandia
Nicholass, H.	private, G, 51 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Prospect
Oliver, E. B.	private, L, 6 Missouri militia.	Prospect
Stahlman, Wm.	private, B, 78 Pennsylvania veteran volunteer infantry.	Scandia
Squires, H.	private, A, 33 Indiana volunteer infantry.	Scandia
Ston, E. A.	private, E, 7 Vermont veteran volunteer.	Scandia
Taylor, John M.	sergeant, E, 122 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Scandia
Sell, John B.	private, —, 87 Indiana volunteer infantry.	Republic
Storm, H. S.	private, F, 112 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Republic
Tanner, C. K.	private, H, 1 Missouri artillery.	Republic
Vale, Eli	private, E, 67 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Hardy, Nebraska
Vale, Eli	corporal, K, 138 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Hardy, Nebraska
Williams, I. W.	sergeant, F, 89 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Republic
Williams, C. E.	private, G, 44 Missouri volunteer infantry.	Republic
Ware, C. A.	private, F, 7 Michigan volunteer cavalry.	Republic
Yates, B. F.	private, A, 100 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Hardy, Nebraska
Yaple, Oscar	private, H, 2 Indiana volunteer cavalry.	Hardy, Nebraska

ELK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Alderman, W. R.	private, B, 14 and 38 Wis. volunteer inf., Army of Tenn.	Clyde
Biddle, Thomas	third corporal, B, 48 Indiana veteran volunteer infantry.	Clyde
Buck, William	private, M, 2 Nebraska volunteer cavalry.	Clyde
Buck, Aaron	private, M, 2 Nebraska volunteer cavalry.	Clyde
Canary, John	private, H, 212 Pennsylvania, Army of Potomac volunteer.	Clyde
Doran, David	teamster, Maryland, Army of Potomac irregular.	Clyde
Dusenberry, Geo. W.	private, D, 30 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Clyde
Fickle, Geo. W.	private, C, 62 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Seapo
Graham, R. C.	private, D, 12 Iowa infantry, Army of the West.	Branford
Gill, Richard H.	private, G, 15 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Clyde
Harper, Marimen	private, G, 7 Iowa volunteer cavalry.	Clyde
Jarrett, John W.	corporal, A, 7 Indiana volunteer cavalry.	Clyde
Kent, Isaac	private, K, 149 Indiana volunteer infantry.	Clyde
Kingdon, Samuel	private, H, 5 Indiana volunteer cavalry.	Clyde
Krama, H. S.	private, E, 99 Indiana volunteer infantry.	Clyde
Miller, John P.	first sergeant, D, 8 Kentucky volunteer infantry.	Clyde
Pickett, Geo. W.	private, E and G, 40 and 46 Wisconsin volunteer infantry.	Clyde
Pettyman, Eli J.	private, H, 77 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Branford
Pentico, Simon	private, G, 9 Kansas volunteer cavalry.	Clyde
Parker, Chas. M.	private, D, 1 Wisconsin volunteer infantry.	Clyde
Roszell, Geo. H.	private, H, 5 Indiana volunteer cavalry, Army of Potomac.	Clyde
Simmons, Geo. W.	private, K, 32 Wisconsin volunteer inf., Army of Tenn.	Branford
Smith, G. T. B.	private, C, 8 Illinois volunteer cavalry.	Branford
Warburton, Geo. W.	private, B, 58 Pennsylvania volunteer infantry.	Branford
Young, Evan	private, G, 46 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Branford

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

Belveal, Seth	private, A, 53 Indiana volunteer infantry.	Rosalind
Burk, A. A.	private, C, 22 Wisconsin volunteer infantry.	New Tabor

Blocklinger, Anton sergeant, E, 21 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Rosalind
Dostal, Anton private, K, 43 Illinois volunteer infantry.	New Tabor
Collins, Obadiah private, T, 26 New York volunteer infantry.	Rosalind
Ford, Joseph private, G, 3 Maryland volunteer infantry.	Ida
Gleason, John S. private, D, 28 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Ida
Hooser, Jacob sergeant, B, 43 Wisconsin volunteer infantry.	New Tabor
Keene, J. C. private, H, 1 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Reynolds, M. B. private, B, 187 Pennsylvania volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Snyder, J. H. private, H, 76 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Skidmore, G. W. private, E, 1 Michigan volunteer infantry.	New Tabor
Thompson, Wm. H. private, F and C, 8-43 Wisconsin vol. inf.	Rosalind
Templin, R. private, C, 51 Indiana volunteer infantry.	Ida
Woods, Joseph A. private, I, 5 Missouri volunteer infantry.	Rosalind
Woolcott, James private, F, 18 Wisconsin volunteer infantry.	Rosalind
Woodhouse, W. H. private, E, 25 Wisconsin volunteer infantry.	New Tabor
Weagle, Augustus corporal, H, 4 Michigan volunteer cavalry.	New Tabor

FARMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Brown, Wm. A. corporal, B, 34 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Haddam
Brooks, James private, K, 44 Wisconsin volunteer infantry.	Cuba
Briscoe, James private, F, 117 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Cuba
Briscoe, Aaron sergeant, G, 61 Illinois veteran volunteer infantry.	Cuba
Castile, W. B. private, C, 34 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Cuba
Calvert, Robert private, D, 43 Wisconsin volunteer infantry.	Cuba
Cheney, H. A. corporal, G, 10 Indiana volunteer infantry.	New Tabor
Dolby, Martin private, G, 33 Indiana veteran volunteer infantry.	Haddam
Gregory, Joseph private, H, 128 Indiana volunteer infantry.	Cuba
Gaffney, Thomas J. corporal, G, 61 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Cuba
Gould, G. W. corporal, B, 45 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Haddam
Harris, John private, C, 2 Kansas volunteer infantry.	Cuba
Hamilton, H. B. private, B, 12 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Cuba
Hendrie, L. T. B, 8 Iowa volunteer infantry.	New Tabor
Ingham, Theodore life major, H, 95 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Cuba
Ingham, S. A. sergeant, 9 Wisconsin volunteer battery.	Cuba
Murdy, W. L. private, B, 47 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Haddam
McHenry, J. W. private, E, 9 Indiana volunteer infantry.	Cuba
Raber, Henry sergeant, I, 8 Indiana volunteer infantry.	Haddam
Studley, H. O. corporal, M, 5 Michigan volunteer infantry.	Cuba
Smith, Daniel corporal, B, 9 U. S. veteran volunteers.	Cuba
Smith, John sergeant, I, 3 Missouri volunteer infantry.	Cuba
Shoemaker, F. H. private, I, 36 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Ida
Teeter, Cicero private, F, 9 New York volunteer infantry.	Cuba
Taylor, Wm. M. private, F, 129 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Cuba
Wagener, E. W. musician, F, 129 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Cuba
Womastek, Frank private, I, 26 Wisconsin volunteer infantry.	Cuba

FREEDOM TOWNSHIP.

Abby, Orrin seaman, Wisconsin gunboat Paw-Paw on Tenn. & O. R's.	Belleville
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Abby, Orrin private, E, 38 Wisconsin volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Black, James D. corporal, D, 14 West Virginia volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Brown, W. J. private, F, 7 California volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Clark, John A. private, D, 15 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Clark, John A. sergeant, F, 9 Ohio volunteer cavalry.	.....
Clark, John A. private, K, 55 Ohio volunteer infantry.	.....
Clark, R. C. artisan, Missouri, employed in quartermaster dep't.	Belleville
Conchman, E. H. private, C, 18 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Coy, Harvey private, H, 130 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Daniels, John L. private, F, 33 Wisconsin volunteer infantry.	Belleville
David, Daniel sergeant, C, 56 New York National Guards.	Belleville
Dixon, Adam captain, B, 104 New York volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Graham, Manoah private, F, 36 Iowa.	Belleville
Griffith, J. C. 1st assistant surgeon, 29 Indiana volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Hibbard, Elmer C. private, B, 11 Michigan volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Hovey, Geo. A. quartermaster sergeant, 17 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Hunter, Charles H. private, Ohio Home Guards.	Belleville
Henderson, Wm. private, K, 5 U. S. regular cavalry.	Belleville
Harris, Rufus private, independent Co. of cav., 1 y'r in Mexican war.	Belleville
Ireland, P. private, C, 33 Wisconsin volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Marsh, Thomas J. sergeant, H, 8 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Myers, Albert private, E, 55 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Mulvaney, J. N. private, C, 84 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Belleville
McCullough, Wm. corporal, K, 32 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Personett, Geo. W. private, B, 58 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Pringle, Jas. W. private, I, 146 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Powell, Ezra private, A, 195 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Savage, I. O. quartermaster, 18 Michigan volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Shaw, Almon captain C, 102 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Scotfield, P. F. private, C, 94 New York volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Simpson, Geo. artisan, Missouri, quartermaster department.	Belleville
Thompson, John M. private, E, 5 Ohio volunteer cavalry.	Belleville
Taylor, C. R. private, I, 36 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Belleville
VanAiken, David 1st lieutenant, D, 3 New York volunteer cavalry.	Belleville
Wait, W. W. captain, C, 64 New York volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Walker, James F. private, K, 34 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Woodsley, John color sergeant, 57 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Belleville

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Blanchard, G. private, E, 25 Wisconsin volunteer infantry.	Tabor
Baird, T. J. private, C, 15 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Cuba
Everhardt, R. D. private, A, 15 Michigan.	Scapo
Frint, J. H. private, Kansas militia.	.....
Haskett, Eli H, 9 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Haigh, James private, I, 13 Kansas volunteer infantry.	Scapo
Gny, Alvah private, E. 56 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Cuba
Harkness, T. corporal, 8 Wisconsin volunteer battery.	New Tabor
Craft, Godfrey able, New York U. S. Navy.	Belleville

Galyeon, J. S. private, G, 59 Indiana volunteer infantry.	.....
Kunkle, Noah bugler, A, Missouri militia.	Seapo
Kelley, J. B. private, C, 2 Iowa volunteer cavalry.	Cuba
Kendt, Sol. corporal, C, 73 Indiana volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Miller, J. A. private, C, 152 Pennsylvania volunteer infantry.	Belleville
McChesney, — private, C, 10 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Noble, O. C. corporal, H, 166 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Patterson, Nat. private, F, 47 Wisconsin volunteer infantry.	Seapo
Patterson, Nat. orderly sergeant, Indiana militia.	Seapo
Peak, W. P. corporal, L, 161 New York volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Pierce, Amos private, C, 138 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Settle, N. D. private, B, 60 Indiana volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Smith, A. J. corporal, H, 1 Iowa volunteer cavalry.	Cuba
Spillman, J. T. sergeant, K, 3 Iowa volunteer cavalry.	Belleville
Wise, G. W. private, I, 16 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Belleville
Williamson, C. B. private, I, 88 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Seapo
Williamson, C. B. private, K, 5 veteran reserve corps.	Seapo

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Adams, John Q. private, A, 16 New York heavy artillery.	Republic
Aeley, Orin G. private, A, 31 Iowa volunteer.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Allen, Joseph private, Ohio irregulars.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Brown, John C. private, A, 102 Illinois infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Brassfield, Wm. private, M, 11 Illinois cavalry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Childs, G. M. corporal, C, 151 New York infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Craine, Desmond private, G, 49 New York infantry.	Craineville
Carpenter, Paul sergeant, A, 20 Iowa infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Crowe, William private, E, 8 Ohio infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Clark, Hemmon private, Missouri militia.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Clark, Sam D. private, Missouri militia.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Currier, Erastus sergeant, D, 29 Iowa infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Dodds, W. S. lieutenant, F, 14 Iowa infantry.	Craineville
Dutton, B. private, A, 17 Ohio infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Goodger, Lester private, C, 15 Indiana infantry.	Craineville
Gardener, James D. corporal, D, 18 Ohio infantry.	Craineville
Gano, James private, K, 32 Wisconsin infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Helwick, E. B. private, C, 19 Iowa infantry.	Craineville
Hadley, Allen private, K, 149 Indiana infantry.	Craineville
Hiatt, Joel private, 36 Indiana infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Hulbert, Henry private, B 18 Missouri infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Milner, Geo. S. private, L, 73 Indiana infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Milner, John private, H, 9 Indiana infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Milner, Thomas private, B, 151 Indiana infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Mendinhall, J. W. private, B, 3 Iowa cavalry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Nesmith, John private, Ohio irregu'ars	Craineville
Neville, Lewis J. private, D, 65 Illinois infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Perry, W. H. private, G, 3 Iowa cavalry.	Craineville
Pitner, Levi M. private, L, 115 Illinois infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>

Rooks, Joseph H. private, A, 20 Iowa infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Randals, Andrew private, H, 14 Illinois infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Ratchliffe, John private, E, 9 Indiana cavalry.	Craineville
Stocton, John private, H, 150 Pennsylvania infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Suaney, Lou private, F, 121 Pennsylvania infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Smith, Daniel private, L, 5 Wisconsin infantry.	Craineville
Stephenson, J. L. private, H, 2 Iowa infantry.	Craineville
Stephenson, John private, Ohio irregu'ar. War of 1812.	Craineville
Thompson, Chas. private, C, 4 Illinois cavalry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
VanWinkle, R. R. private, H, 69 Indiana infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Vance, Calvin J. private, G, 102 Illinois infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Verley, N. H. sergeant, B, 31 Wisconsin infantry.	Craineville
Whitney, Wm. E. private, G, 113 Illinois infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Wilks, Lonzo private, C, 156 Illinois infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Wilkinson, Lewis corporal, G, 102 Illinois infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Weaver, Geo. T. saddler, E, 9 Indiana cavalry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

Barber, L. P. private, C, 10 New York infantry.	Concordia
Burch, A. G. private, A, 15 Michigan infantry.	Concordia
Bennett, Allen sergeant, B, 14 West Virginia infantry.	Concordia
Brown, J. C. private, C, 8 Illinois cavalry.	Belleville
Bassett, G. B. private, C, 15 Ohio infantry.	West Creek
Day, James J. private, K, 6 Ohio volunteer cavalry.	Concordia
Dixon, W. R. private, I, 17 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Seapo
Corbett, Benj. private, H, 13 Kansas volunteer infantry.	West Creek
Evans, James private, —, 21 Indiana volunteer artillery.	Scandia
Eckert, T. J. private, I, 129 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Minersville
Feasel, B. private, I, 78 Ohio irregulars.	Concordia
Holland, E. sergeant, G, 19 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Concordia
Hughes, John private, I, 31 Indiana volunteer infantry.	Minersville
Henrie, J. N. private, D, 34 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Seapo
Hubbard, W. L. private, B, 34 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Concordia
Gregg, James private, C, 5 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Minersville
Galloway, J. N. private, F, 140 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Concordia
Johnson, Thos. C. private, G, 18 Iowa volunteer infantry.	Concordia
Kinghue, John private, C, 2 Maryland volunteer infantry.	West Creek
Kempton, W. W. private, K, 4 Iowa volunteer veterans.	Minersville
Kelly, A. private, A, 71 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Concordia
Miller, S. R. private, —, Kansas militia.	West Creek
Mackey, A. private, A, 101 Pennsylvania reserve volunteer infantry.	Concordia
Montgomery, W. C. private, A, 116 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Concordia
Meyers, A. private, G, 23 Missouri volunteer infantry.	Seapo
McIntire, — sergeant, G, 38 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Scandia
Nutter, J. P. private, K, 54 Illinois volunteer infantry.	West Creek
Potteiger, — corporal, I, 5 United States Pennsylvania regulars.	West Creek
Park, William private, C, 102 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Concordia
Pate, S. J. private, —, 16 second light artillery, volunteer infantry.	West Creek

Roberts, J. R. private, K, 115 Illinois volunteer infantry.	Minersville
Sherwood, James private, D, 9 Indiana, drafted.	Minersville
Stewart, S. M. private, A, 105 Ohio volunteer infantry.	Minersville
Stewart, Wm. private, D, 155 Ohio infantry.	Concordia
Scott, R. L. private, B, 59 New York infantry.	Concordia
Tittle, G. W. private, G, 7 Iowa cavalry.	Concordia
Tate, G. J. private, A, 24 Indiana infantry.	West Creek
Wilder, L. W. private, B, 8 Illinois cavalry.	Concordia

NORWAY TOWNSHIP.

Bashford, Cline private, B, 1 Missouri infantry.	Norway
Croslen, W. A. private, I, 11 Missouri cavalry.	Concordia
Creighton, A. A. sergeant, K, 73 Ohio infantry.	Concordia
Day, Wm. H. private, K, 6 Ohio cavalry.	Jay Eau
David, Daniel private, C, 6 Indiana infantry.	Norway
Fritzsinger, Geo. private, H, 100 Indiana infantry.	.....
Farrington, M. V. private, B, 13 Illinois infantry.	.....
Gile, N. E. private, G, 4 United States artillery, regular.	Norway
Hendrickson, A. F. private, B, 42 Indiana infantry.	Concordia
Hanson, Hans captain, C, 15 Wisconsin infantry, (<i>deceased</i>).	.....
Hanson, H. A. private, F, 15 United States regular.	Jamestown
Ireland, George private, E, 8 United States regular.	Norway
Ingraham, M. D. private, G, 19 Indiana infantry.	Norway
Kershner, Daniel private, K, 152 Ohio infantry.	Scandia
Lewis, Chester private, E, 89 Indiana infantry.	Jay Eau
McCathron, J. G. private, D, 2 New York infantry.	Norway
McCathron, J. G. sergeant, C, 2 Kansas cavalry, Mexican War.	Norway
Miller, John private, F, 33 Missouri infantry, (<i>deceased</i>).	.....
McQueen, H. private, K, 3 Iowa cavalry.	Scandia
Scott, Winfield sergeant, C, 130 Indiana infantry.	Norway
Taggart, John E. private, A, 15 Michigan infantry.	Concordia
Taggart, John E. private, I, 9 Michigan cavalry.	.....
Wilder, T. G. private, C, 8 Illinois cavalry.	Scandia
Young, Daniel private, B, 23 Iowa infantry.	Scandia

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Adams, Jeremiah private, C, 22 Iowa infantry.	Cuba
Alexander, James private, G, 148 Ohio militia.	Cuba
Brownlee, Wm. private, I, 50 Illinois infantry.	Cuba
Bales, T. C. private, K, 73 Indiana infantry.	Cuba
Barleen, Jonas private, C, 33 Iowa infantry.	Brantford
Carson, George S. private, E, 33 Iowa infantry.	Clyde
Dubois, W. W. private, B, 46 Illinois infantry.	Cuba
Davidson, John M. farrier, G, 4 Illinois infantry.	Cuba
Griffith, A. L. private, —, — Ohio infantry.	Cuba
Hayworth, R. D. private, G, 10 Iowa infantry.	Haddam
Hayworth, W. W. private, I, 44 Missouri infantry.	Haddam
Harper, Nathan private, B, 9 Kentucky cavalry.	Brantford
Johnson, Elias private, K, 11 Iowa infantry.	Brantford

Kellam, Aaron private, —, — Indiana militia.	Cuba
Klima, James	.....
Locke, E. M. private, G, 11 Illinois cava'ry.	Cuba
Lemmons, A. B. private, M, 7 Missouri cavalry.	Cuba
Leatherman, A. Z. private.	.....
Marshall, James private, G, 8 Iowa infantry.	Cuba
Nokes, Geo. V. private, G, 11 Illinois cavalry.	Cuba
Nokes, Aaron private, H, 103 Illinois infantry.	.....
Nicho'ass, John T. 1st sergeant, F, 93 Ohio infantry.	Brantford
Pells, Philip M. private, G, 11 Illinois cava'ry.	Cuba
Oliver, Lanty private, F, 124 Illinois infantry.	Brantford
Sexton, Zack F. private, B, 40 Iowa infantry.	Cuba
Sager, Frank private, E, 1 New York artillery.	Cuba
Smith, W. V. private, T, 93 Illinois infantry.	Cuba
Thomas, J. G. private, C, 93 Ohio infantry.	Brantford
Terpening, George A. farrier and private, L and A, 12 Illinois cavalry.	Cuba
Traver, Geo. A. private, E, 3 New York light artillery.	Cuba
Willoughby, Augustus E. private, E and C, 12 Illinois cavalry.	Clyde
Williams, John private, E, 11 Illinois cavalry.	Brantford
White, Geo. A. private, E, 9 New York cavalry, served in infantry.	Cuba
Zook, William private, M, 2 Nebraska cavalry.	Cuba

ROSE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Arrasmith, H. R. private, H, 13 Iowa infantry.	Hubbe l, <i>Nebraska</i>
Bugbee, E. D. 1st corporal, B, 102 Illinois infantry.	Ida
Bise, W. R. 2d lieutenant, 6 Illinois light artillery, Bridge's battal'ion	Ida
Benedict, G. W. private, P, 6 Wisconsin light artillery, Buena Vista bat.	Ida
Brown, Josephus private, I, 36 Iowa infantry.	Ida
Callahan, John private, I, 69 Indiana infantry.	Ida
Clark, J. E. 1st sergeant, C, 39 Kentucky infantry.	Hubbell, <i>Nebraska</i>
Cooper, J. E. private, D, 147 Indiana infantry.	Ida
Coffin, S. E. private, G, 43 Wisconsin infantry.	Hubbel, <i>Nebraska</i>
Dalrymple, Geo. R. private, I, 9 Iowa cavalry.	Ida
Frame, J. R. sergeant, G, 30 Iowa infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Fuller, H. C. lieutenant, I, 11 Illinois cavalry.	Ida
Ford, Philo private, E, 31 Wisconsin infantry.	Rosalind
Hamline, — private, A, 16 Illinois infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Hanon, Geo. W. private, C, 24 Ohio infantry.	Ida
Jackson, Geo. W. private, G, 124 Illinois infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
Jones, J. M. private, F, 140 Illinois infantry.	Ida
Jenks, G. R. private, G, 33 Wisconsin infantry.	Rosalind
Karus, S. D. private, E, 99 Indiana infantry	Hubbell, <i>Nebraska</i>
Kyser, Lewis private, B, 93 Illinois infantry.	Hubbell, <i>Nebraska</i>
Lugenbed, Wm. private, G, 3 Maryland infantry.	Ida
Martin, Silas 1st corporal, D, 4 Iowa infantry.	Ida
Mosshart, John private, K, 80 Ohio infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>
McBride, J. T. private, H, 4 Iowa cavalry.	Ida
Northrop, C. A. sergeant, K, 136 Pennsylvania infantry.	Chester, <i>Nebraska</i>

Powell, F. T. sergeant, B, 104 New York infantry.	Hubbell, Nebraska
Pitman, A. private, F, 13 Kansas infantry.	Ida
Patten, Samuel private, A, 12 Illinois cavalry.	Hubbell, Nebraska
Register, Job I, 9 Iowa cavalry.	Ida
Roush, J. M. private, K, 174 Ohio cavalry.	Ida
Simpson, Geo. M. 3d corporal, G, 19 Iowa infantry.	Ida
Severn, A. H. private, D, 36 Iowa infantry.	Hubbell, Nebraska
Stephens, John A. private, G, 102 Illinois infantry.	Ida
Skinner, M. corporal, C, 20 Wisconsin infantry.	Ida
Sellers, J. private.	Ida
Stone, Edward assistant surgeon, K, 15 Ohio infantry.	Ida
Whitelock, J. G. 2d lieutenant, A, 1 Nebraska infantry.	Ida
Williams S. H. assistant surgeon, B 189 New York infantry.	Harbine
Wells, N. W. private, C, 6 Wisconsin infantry.	Ida
Wells, Leandar private, H, 23 Wisconsin infantry.	Ida
Winterburn, G. W. private, E, 179 Ohio infantry.	Ida
Young, Lewis private, K, 29 Iowa infantry.	Ida

SCANDIA TOWNSHIP.

Auster, A. W. sergeant, E, 34 Illinois infantry.	Scandia
Anderson, Christ private, I, 122 Illinois infantry.	Scandia
Almquist, E. private, D, 37 Illinois infantry.	Scandia
Ashburnson, A. engineer, United States Navy.	Scandia
Cooper, J. T. private, G, 126 Illinois infantry.	Scandia
Daugherty, F. private, 23 Indiana artillery.	Scandia
Falconer, H. private, B and G, 35 and 23 Wisconsin volunteer infantry.	Scandia
Goodwin, R. W. private, E, 35 Illinois infantry.	Scandia
Gile, H. private, K, 4 Iowa infantry.	Scandia
Hancock, M. private, L, 1 Indiana heavy artillery.	Scandia
Hood, John private, F, 87 Illinois infantry.	Scandia
Harris, S. B. private, United States Navy.	Scandia
Knoll, W. N. private, H, 11 Michigan infantry.	Scandia
Libeck, H. 2 Illinois light artillery.	Scandia
Meed, R. B. private, G, 7 Iowa cavalry.	Scandia
Mosher, J. A. private, E, 14 Maine infantry.	Scandia
Norris, W. private, A, 7 Illinois cavalry.	Scandia
Simms, A. T. private, D, 2 Iowa cavalry.	Scandia
Taylor, J. private, L, 1 Tennessee cavalry.	Scandia

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Cuthbertson, F. T. corporal, G, 25 Ohio infantry.	Scandia
Cuthbertson, John private, H, 49 Ohio infantry.	Scandia
Cuthbertson, Bruce private, I, 164 Ohio infantry.	Scandia
Cate, Geo. A. private, C, 118 Illinois infantry.	Scandia
Cooper, H. G. private, C, 102 Illinois infantry.	Scandia
Cardwell, P. P. private, H, 22 Iowa infantry.	Republic
Brown, Thomas private, T, 94 Illinois infantry.	Republic
Boothe, James corporal, M, 71 Indiana 6th cavalry and infantry.	Scandia
Bowersox, J. R. corporal, E, 5 Ohio cavalry.	Scandia

Fench, James private, B, 1 Missouri cavalry.	Republic
French, John Missouri militia.	Republic
Garber, Wm. private, G, 33 Indiana infantry.	Scandia
Hubbard, J. W. corporal, G, 7 Iowa cavalry.	Republic
Hammond, Taylor private, C, 11 Indiana cavalry.	Scandia
Johnson, T. M. private, C, 47 Iowa infantry.	Scandia
Lowe, F. M. private, 43 Missouri infantry.	Scandia
Liewallen, C. P. private, G, 12 Tennessee cavalry.	Republic
Morris, L. M. corporal, C, 117 and 144 Indiana infantry.	Scandia
McDowell, G. private, E, 211 Pennsylvania infantry.	Scandia
McPherson, J. E. private, H, 122 Illinois infantry.	Scandia
McKay, S. A. corporal, H, 37 Illinois infantry.	Scandia
McPherrin, J. C. private, C, 36 Illinois infantry.	Scandia
McCormac, Thos. first-class fireman, United States navy.	Republic
Porter, J. P. private, 61 Illinois infantry.	Scandia
Stark, S. B. bugler, D, 2 Iowa cavalry.	Scandia
Stark, A. H. private, A, 42 Iowa infantry.	Scandia
Sherrard, J. H. private, 172 Ohio infantry.	Republic
Wilcox, J. P. private, K, 118 Illinois infantry.	Tiago
Wilcox, T. F. private, 42 Illinois infantry.	Republic
Young, Joseph private, A, 12 Wisconsin infantry.	Scandia

WHITE ROCK TOWNSHIP.

Babcock, Chester L. private, B, 26 New York infantry regular.	White Rock
Baker, Elias D. private, G, 46 Illinois infantry.	White Rock
Cooper, Fred S. 2d lieutenant, F, 4 Missouri cavalry.	White Rock
Cassen, Geo. W. private, K, 1 Ohio artillery regular.	White Rock
Esslstyn, Henry private, M, 1 Wisconsin cavalry.	White Rock
Guthein, Eri private, F, 95 Indiana regular.	White Rock
Huffman, H. private, I, 47 Illinois regular.	White Rock
Hoag, Sam P. private, F, 14 Iowa regulars.	White Rock
Haney, E. private, B, 51 Indiana infantry.	Scandia
Joseph, Scott private, I, 2 Mississippi infantry, Mexico, 1847.	White Rock
Keenan, Patrie private, E, 4 Iowa infantry irregulars.	White Rock
Lovevell, Thos. 1st duty sergeant, A, 7 California reg. infantry	White Rock
Layman, John private, F, 91 Illinois regular infantry.	White Rock
Maxwell, James sergeant, A, 88 Illinois regular infantry.	Scandia
Ocobock, Monroe sergeant, P, 12 Illinois regular cavalry.	White Rock
Ogl, Alfred B. private, D, 43 Missouri regular infantry.	White Rock
Persinger, John Q. M. sergeant, A, 8 Tennessee regular cavalry.	White Rock
Persinger, Davis private, 8 Tennessee regular cavalry.	White Rock
Pomeroy, Timothy sergeant, G, 23 Illinois regular infantry.	White Rock
Scott, William private, I, 37 Iowa regular infantry.	White Rock
Sindle, George M. private, H, 140 Pennsylvania regular infantry.	White Rock
Smith, Solomon private, F, 7 Ohio regular infantry, Mexico, 1847.	White Rock
Smith, Solomon private, C, 4 Indiana regular cavalry.	White Rock
Stewart, Jas. C. private, G, 97 Illinois regular infantry.	White Rock
Spotts, Wm. private, 210 Pennsylvania.	White Rock

Wright, R. D. private, E, 133 New York regulars.	White Rock
Wright, A. D. private, D, 23 Michigan regulars.	White Rock
Watson, Robert private, I, 8 U. S. inf., with Indians, 1855 to 1860.	White Rock
Watson, Robert private, F, 3 United States art., to enlistments.	White Rock
Watson, Rob't 4 duty sergeant, Kansas, under Capt. Weitze I, 1869.	White Rock
Warner, A. B. private, B, 12 Illinois infantry.	White Rock

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Bishop, V. V. private, H, 11 Wisconsin infantry.	Harbine
Baily, Phillip private, E, 9 Iowa cavalry.	Republic
Brant, A. B. private, H, 74 Illinois infantry.	Harbine
Baker, Joseph D. private, C, 30 Ohio.	Republic
Adams, D. S. corporal, E, 20 and 46 Iowa infantry (<i>deceased</i>).	
Carpenter, Ezekiel corporal, A, 20 Iowa infantry.	Harbine
Carpenter, David private, A, 20 Iowa infantry.	Harbine
Elliott, Wm. J. private, H, 74 Illinois infantry.	Harbine
Gaylord, Isaac B. private, K, 10 Wisconsin infantry.	Harbine
Gardner, C. O. private, B, 75 Ohio infantry.	Republic
Graves, Samuel B. corporal, F, 12 Wisconsin infantry.	Republic
Hayes, Isaac B. private, B, 13 United States regular infantry.	Harbine
Hawks, R. private, K, 45 Illinois infantry.	Republic
Holderness, W. H. private, K, 8 Illinois infantry.	.....
James, Robert M. private, K, 11 Indiana cavalry.	Republic
Kimball, A. C. private, B, 3 Wisconsin cavalry.	Harbine
Kephart, H. S. private, G, 8 Iowa infantry.	Republic
Kenworthy, J. E. private, B, 40 Iowa infantry.	Republic
Miller, Byron private, F, 70 Illinois infantry.	Republic
Marlett, Thomas F. private, D, 57 Ohio infantry.	Republic
Riley, Edward T. corporal, B, 112 Illinois infantry.	Harbine
Stewart, Wm. T. corporal, F, 46 Ohio veteran volunteer infantry.	Harbine
Sherman, O. A. private, F, 28 Michigan infantry.	Harbine
Swartz, Henry sergeant, F, 46 Ohio infantry.	Harbine
Smith, James W. sergeant, F, 46 Ohio infantry.	Harbine
Smith, C. O. private, —, 15 Indiana battery, light artillery.	Harbine
Stuson, Hiram private, A, 31 Iowa infantry.	Harbine
Sherman, C. A. Nebraska militia.	Harbine
Van Volkenburg, Oscar corporal, E, 9 Iowa cavalry.	Republic
Vance, H. B. private, G, 146 Illinois cavalry.	Republic
Welch, Peter private, K, 15 Iowa infantry.	Harbine
Walmer, Theodore marine on flag-ship <i>Hartford</i> .	Harbine

SCANDIA CITY.

Albrus, S. private, L, 8 Illinois cavalry.	Scandia
Bell, J. private, —, 11 Michigan infantry.	Scandia
Buck, C. H. private, I, 2 New Jersey infantry.	Scandia
Buckley, C. G. quartermaster sergeant, 9 Illinois infantry.	Scandia
Curren, M. private, M, 1 Vermont cavalry.	Scandia
Cole, A. private, B, 7 West Virginia cavalry.	Scandia

Earley, E. private, K, 28 Iowa infantry.	Scandia
Fancher, G. H. corporal, H, 32 Wisconsin infantry.	Scandia
Gardner, P. D. private, B, 17 Kansas infantry.	Scandia
Gulick, C. W. first sergeant, H, 138 Illinois infantry.	Scandia
Hunter, T. private, B, 58 Pennsylvania militia.	Scandia
Loofbourrow, J. N. —, E, 89 Indiana infantry.	Scandia
Lyonds, C. S. mr. meth., United States navy.	Scandia
Lembke, George private, D, 55 Illinois infantry.	Scandia
Miller, E. private, G, 4 Kentucky infantry.	Scandia
Mathews, James private, G, 75 Illinois infantry.	Scandia
Messenger, C. N. farrier, F, 1 Oregon cavalry.	Scandia
McClafin, G. private, K, 36 Ohio infantry.	Scandia
McClafin, G. private, B, 193 Ohio infantry.	Scandia
Nicholas, G. private, I, 136 Pennsylvania infantry.	Scandia
Nelson, Erick private, F, 89 Illinois infantry.	Scandia
Norris, William private, A, 7 Indiana cavalry.	Scandia
Seaboltz, — private, A, 1 Iowa cavalry.	Scandia
Skeels, S. W. private, B, 40 Iowa infantry.	Scandia
Van Harn, W. R. sergeant, I, 35 Ohio infantry.	Scandia
Whitney, R. L. private, D, 11 Illinois infantry.	Scandia
Whitney, R. L. sergeant, 1 Illinois infantry.	Scandia
Whitney, R. L. company sergeant, 146 Illinois infantry.	Scandia
Williams, J. J. corporal, C, 160 New York infantry.	Scandia
Wells, G. W. sergeant, D, 41 Indiana cavalry.	Scandia
Walker, W. corporal, A, 127 Illinois infantry.	Scandia
Wilson, C. C. private, G, 22 2d batallion veteran reserve.	Scandia
Wilson, A. D. private, I, 137 Indiana infantry.	Scandia
Wilson, C. C. private, B, 31 Indiana infantry.	Scandia
White, G. L. 1st lieutenant, B, 185 Ohio infantry.	.....

ADDITIONAL NAMES.

Dancy, Wm. private, H, 23 Illinois infantry.	Republic
Grover, Samuel B. private, F, 12 Wisconsin infantry.	Republic
Miller, Lord B. private, F, 79 Illinois infantry.	Republic

Total, 646. One lieutenant colonel, 6 captains, 1 regimental quartermaster, 3 1st lieutenants, 6 2d lieutenants, 3 assistant surgeons, 104 non-commissioned officers, and 522 privates. Five were Mexican veterans, and one took part in the war of 1812. One hundred and fifty-three enlisted from Illinois, 109 from Iowa, 75 from Ohio, 74 from Indiana, 42 from Wisconsin, and the remainder from nearly every State from Maine to California.

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